MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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Contents

Editorial paragraphs 493

Special Articles

"Gold" Scheme Will Make China a Japanese Colony.. .....Hollington K. Tong 498

Rice Riots and Democracy in Japan .....H. P. Shastri 501

Will America Free China or Take the Lion's Share? ... . Chuan Chao 504

Parliament at Canton Works on Constitution 506

Driving Out the Scrub Silk Worm .....Carl Crow 508

Who's Who in China 510

Notes from Peking 512

News Summary of the Week..... 514

Men and Events 517

Women's Work 522

Far Eastern Press Opinion 524

Finance and Commerce

Chinese Own and Operate Largest Publishing House in Orient.....Y. L. Chang 526

New Books and Publications

Northcliffe—England's Americanized Journalist..... 531

In the United States Court for China..... 532

WITH troops landed at Kola, Archangel and Vladivostock, the Allies are now in occupation of the only ports in Russia to which they have access and incidentally they are in possession of the millions of dollars worth of military supplies stored at these three places. British and French troops and American marines are at Kola and Archangel and these three nations as well as Japan are represented in the forces at Vladivostock, while the latter country has sent a large force as far west as Manchuli, the station on the Trans-Siberian Railway which marks the boundary between Chinese and Russian territory. American railway engineers have been stationed along this railway for several months and the Czecho-Slovak forces are in possession of the Eastern end of the line. With these developments the battlefront is established in Siberia and if one half of the stories of armed German and Austrian prisoners in the Trans-Baikal region are true, residents of the Far East may have the war brought home to them, for fighting near the borders of Manchuria or actually on Chinese soil may be a development of the near future.

In a recent article widely published in the American papers, Mr. M. A. Oudin, who is well known in China, points out the extreme delicacy of the situation in Siberia and discusses the considerations which led the United States to discourage precipitate Japanese intervention at a time when all the world was urging Japan to act. It may be pointed out in passing that the delay apparently did not result in the strengthening of German forces in Siberia, but it did make possible the organization of the Czecho-Slovacks, a force which may sugar coat the pill of foreign intervention. Two plans for helping Russia have been under discussion in the Allied capitals, one for armed intervention and the other a plan for economic assistance, to be rendered by supplying clothing and food stuffs and opening up trade avenues which have been clogged by the war. The first plan has been persistently urged. Mr. Oudin says:

> The arguments in favor of armed intervention in Siberia are based for the most part on the conception that Russia may be rehabilitated through the revolutionary overthrow of the Bolsheviks, brought about by the sane elements of the population joining the advancing Allied army of liberation. The enterprise would be directed against the Bolsheviks, the reputed allies of Germany. Military activities in Eastern Siberia are also proposed to offset the reported uprising of Teutonic prisoners and to ward off the menace of Germans.
>
> There is a great divergence of opinion as to the effect which the landing of armed forces on Russian soil would produce upon the people. There are those who contend that this would arouse a national spirit of antagonism, paradoxical as it may seem, stronger even

than that which now exists against the infamous aggression of Germans in the west. It is contended also that military occupation of the East would tend to more firmly establish the power of the Bolsheviks by uniting the now quarrelling factions against the common enemy and would drive Russia to accept—and perhaps even to seek—political and economic help from Germany in preference to that of her Allies, who, according to the Russian point of view, had stabbed her in the back.

THE view of Washington that intervention by a large force of Japanese acting independently of the other Allies would arouse the resentment of the Russians has evidently prevailed and it is also evident that, at least so far as the United States is concerned, intervention is to be accompanied by economic assistance and widespread activities of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. Indeed, the preparations of these two organizations for work in Vladivostock are out of all proportion to the size of the American forces stationed there. It is still too early to form any idea as to the ultimate results of Allied activity in Siberia but without doubt the confused situation there will soon be clarified and then for the first time since the collapse of the Russian Provisional Government it may be possible to separate the true from the false and to know which of the many conflicting stories of Siberian conditions may be believed. The problem is psychological as well as military, for if the Russian people can be convinced that Allied action has for its purpose nothing more than the defeat of Germany, the Siberian problem will lose much of its complexity.

THE Chinese newspapers in Peking and the metropolitan correspondents of the outport papers opposing the Tuan Cabinet, have reported that admission tickets for attending the inauguration of the new Parliament at Peking last week were denied to them and were sent to the pro-government organs. They have raised a strong protest against this discrimination, which they consider as an attempt to muzzle the press. Ill-feeling between the new Parliament and the opposition press has accordingly sprung into existence. A meeting was held last week by the Chinese Peking correspondents to consider the matter. Some journalists proposed that they should refuse to keep their papers informed of the doings of Parliament. They declared that as the new Parliament is not a lawful one the people would naturally take little interest in it. Some, however, contended that since the new Parliament was not considered a legal institution, they need not take any serious issue with it and should cable to their papers all the news concerning it as usual, but treat it as a farce and a theatrical performance. After a lengthy discussion of the matter, those present were unable to reach a unanimous decision. Newspaper men in China, as a rule, are not treated with respect by officials, similar to the practice obtaining in Europe, England and especially in America, where they are given every privilege, convenience and assistance in the performance of their duties. The alleged discrimination shown by the Chinese Government in giving to its own supporters admission tickets to Parliament illustrates the point. The development of a free press under present conditions has little or no chance. The situation was better even two years ago, when the late President Yuan Shih-kai was still alive, and when the newspapers were feared and their criticisms were heeded by the authorities to some extent. Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to prevent the newspapers from making adverse comments upon his policy by bribes, promises of offices to the editors, or by threats, the actual use of force or by other means, and to create an artificially popular opinion in favor of his ascending the Throne in 1915 and 1916, clearly indicated his fear of public criticism. In truth, he considered the press as one of the formidable engines by which the destiny of a nation could be shaped. But now the government officials or officers either in Peking or in the provinces are simply ignoring adverse comments of the press. They care little for the opinion of the Chinese newspapers about them, as long as they can hold their positions. They continue carrying out their policy of "high finance." This moral degradation among officials and members of the new Parliament is making well-wishers of China pessimistic over her future. The only consolation that can be offered for the moment is that the class of people now in power do not represent the best in China, and that when the transitionary period is over, men who are honest, straightforward, unselfish, progressive, full of moral courage, and who stand for fair play, will come forward and offer their services to the country and people.

A CORRESPONDENT in the *North China Daily News* recently discussed the growing inroads that Japan has been making in the trade of China since the beginning of the war. Parts of this discussion are of special interest and we quote the following paragraphs:

"One is continually hearing comment on the activity of the Japanese and their grasping methods in regard to China trade, and the pessimist will tell you that British business is going to the dogs and by the time the war is over the Japanese will own the country. I could never see eye to eye with these people, my idea being that as the market had to be supplied and Japan was the only Power in a position to supply it, it naturally followed that for a certain period she

would have to take the place of other traders and carriers who were fully occupied in carrying on the war, and rather than blame her for grasping the opportunity, we should be glad that one of our allies helped us to carry on. Now if the pessimists will glance at the shipping statistics of this port (Shanghai) for the quarter ended June 30, just issued by the Maritime Customs, they would I am sure find a great deal of comfort, for they would see there that the number and tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at this port amounted to 4,602 ships of 3,569,834 tons, of which Japan heads the list with 903 ships of 1,318,482 tons, while Britain comes next with more ships, 1,015, but slightly less tonnage, amounting to 1,200,457 tons."

IN a discussion of China's foreign trade and the nations that are now participating in it, it seems to us that there are about four significant factors. First, Germany's great trade with the country has practically disappeared, or at least is sleeping. Second, direct trade with Great Britain has fallen off on account of the difficulties of shipping and other war causes. Third, America has more than doubled her trade with China since 1913, and Fourth, Japan has so increased her trade with China that she is now doing about one-third of the total volume of one billion taels and over which was the record for 1917. In the first place, it is a mistake to consider China's foreign trade as a fixed quantity and prophesy that any one nation or nations will control it after the war, because China's trade will grow and keep on growing as the country and means of communication develop. Japan will always exercise a leading part in China's trade, just as the United States takes a major share in the trade of Canada. It couldn't be otherwise. The fact that Japan leads in China's trade is not discouraging. On the other hand it is encouraging, for Japan is doing a lot of development work that no other foreigners with the exception of the Germans cared to do. The point that causes alarm is that Japan is attempting to bring about because of her present advantage a political-financial control of China that may prove highly dangerous to Great Britain and America as well. This fact, coupled with Japan's rapidly increasing trade with China, is the chief reason why China has been so reluctant to drive the German business out of the country. China has no special love for the Germans, but between the Germans and the Japanese, there have been a lot of Chinese, business men especially, who have not even yet been able to make up their minds. If China felt sure that Great Britain and America would replace the three thousand Germans in China, China would pack them off to internment camps to-morrow without further question. If China felt certain that the gap left in her foreign trade when Germany was shut off would be permanently filled by Great Britain and America there would be no hesitation in closing up and terminating the German business. What China fears is that if she kicked out the Germans and their businesses, that their place would be taken not by Americans and Britons, but by Japanese. This is the point that is bothering China and it should also be bothering America and Great Britain.

TIENTSIN, which lost nearly one billion dollars worth of property and several hundred lives in a disastrous flood last year, will not in all probability witness another flood this year. The rainy season for Chihli Province will soon be over, and there has been no indication of serious inundations. A month ago the Nan Yun Ho, or the South Grand Canal, threatened to flood Tientsin and vicinity, but the partial improvement of the Machang Canal by the Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, has saved the situation. Owing to the heavy rainfall three weeks ago over the drainage basins of the Wei Ho and the Chang Ho, its tributaries, covering an area of approximately 18,000 square miles, the South Grand Canal had to carry more water than in ordinary times. The discharge of water below the conflux of the Wei Ho and the Chang Ho, for instance, increased from forty-five cubic meters per second on July 21, to four hundred cubic meters on August 5, and at one time reached as much as four hundred and eighty cubic meters per second. In consequence of this sudden rise, the water level at the entrance of the Machang Canal, a defluent channel connecting the sea and the South Grand Canal, reached thirty feet above Taku Datum on July 24, or ten inches higher than the highest flood level recorded last year. Immediately after the news had reached the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, the gates of the Machang Canal, recently improved and put into order by the Directorate-General under the supervision of the Commission, were ordered to be opened. Shortly afterwards, the increased discharge of the Grand Canal was diverted to the sea by way of the Canal before reaching Tientsin. Since then the water level at the lower course of the Nan Yun Ho has not been allowed to rise to such a degree as to cause danger and anxiety to the Tientsin community.

Tientsin is further protected by a strong and heavy dyke, on which three motor cars can run together side by side, extending from the City to Tu Liu for a distance of thirty miles, which was completed two months ago, and forms the

first line of defense. As it was flooded last year by the water escaping from the Nan Yun Ho through the break at Ta Tsiang Chwang, Yang Liu Ching, etc., extra precautions are being taken to guard this new dyke from breaking. As if the dyke were not sufficient, the Directorate-General has constructed around Tientsin the second line of defense against possible inundations. Tientsin can now sleep in safety and need not fear to wake up the next morning and find the rapidly rising water at its front door.

SINCE the flood of 1917 and the subsequent appointment of Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister, as the Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy by the Central Government, no time was lost in planning and working for the prevention of another flood in Chihli. A commission for the improvement of the river system of the province was subsequently formed, with Mr. Hsiung himself as its President. Its members are Admiral Y. L. Woo, Director of the Taku Naval Dockyard, Captain W. F. Tyler, Coast Inspector of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Mr. Yang Pao-ling, Engineer-in-chief of the National Conservancy Bureau, Mr. H. von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Mr. T. Pincione, Engineer-in-chief of the Hai Ho Conservancy Commission, and Mr. H. van der Veen, Advising Engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau and the Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy. They are the leading hydrometric experts in the country. With their assistance, Mr. Hsiung has succeeded in having all the important dykes in the province repaired and most of the damaged rivers restored to their former conditions. He has taken every precaution to have the main dykes properly reinforced so that they would be strong enough to keep the increased discharge of rivers during the wet season inside the channels and to have the necessary "safety valves" put in order so that in case the main rivers should prove insufficient, the flood waters might be led to the sea through the channels other than the Hai Ho. In looking over the program prepared by the office of the Directorate-General, we find one chapter marked "urgent work" under which is listed Cathedral Cutting, Machang Canal Improvement, Hsin Kai Ho Improvement, Nan Yun Ho Dyke, Dyke Round Tientsin, etc. The term "urgent works" is sufficient to indicate the importance which Mr. Hsiung's Office has attached to them. The Cathedral Cutting, one of the works, which has been recommended by foreign and Chinese experts and which has been attempted for the last eighteen years and failed, is thus being actually carried out under the able supervision of General Yang I-te, Chief of the Chihli Police. Some of the planned works have been completed, and some are still in progress. How the improved Machang Lock has saved Tientsin from another flood shows clearly the efficacy and success of these preventive measures taken by the Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy under the supervision of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

"IT will cost much less to support President Wilson than the Hohenzollerns!" We commend this statement which was made by a speaker in one of the Liberty Loan drives in the United States to our American and Chinese friends who are now preparing to take part in the coming campaign for the Fourth American Liberty Loan which begins on September 23. The new loan will be for Gold Six Billion Dollars and will bear interest at four and one quarter per cent. The denominations of the bonds will be in G.$50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Owing to the fact that many Americans, and Chinese as well, in the outports were unable to participate in the last Liberty Loan owing to the limited time, it is to be commended that the American community in Shanghai has this time started to work a month ahead. In the last drive, the amount subscribed in China was upwards of gold six hundred thousand dollars. It should be over a million this time and if every individual exerts himself to one half the extent that his friends and relatives at home are working this figure will be easily passed. There is another element this time that should not be overlooked in connection with the campaign in China. American bankers and statesmen at home are now paying a great deal of close attention to

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OF THE FAR EAST

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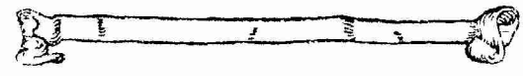
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNIED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

China. "Is China worth saving?" is the natural question of the country. The opportunity now exists for Americans and Chinese to respond to this question in such an emphatic manner that no further answer will be needed. We close this discussion with one more quotation from the American Liberty Loan orator, "Buy more bonds or pay higher taxes, reduce extravagance or look for the prohibition of luxuries, transfer your energy and capital to win-the-war enterprises or see your business cut off from supplies and your knacks and talents indentured to victory."

DIGNITY and Face! There recently was brought to our attention a little booklet issued by the American Red Cross entitled, "Speech Stuff," the purpose of which is to provide ammunition for speakers in connection with the various Red Cross drives. This little booklet is full of such sentences as "The object of the Red Cross is mercy. The Greatest mercy in the world just now is to shorten the war. The one way to shorten the war is to win it. The object of the Red Cross is to win the war." And then on another page we find, "Germany has broken the *Law of God*, for she has committed murder, rape, theft, arson—filled the world with lies- sanctioned and commanded hideous torture and barbarity. Germany has put herself beyond the *pale of honor* for she believes that might makes right, and that the sword is the supreme law. Germany has put herself beyond the *pale of humanity*, for she believes that people exist for the State—that the strong should rule, and that the feeble should perish. The Kaiser has proclaimed that there is only one law in Germany and *that is my will.*' Then on still another page appears this, "Even the Turks—the world's synonym for savagery and bloody cruelty—held their gun fire at Gallipoli until an English Red Cross hospital was moved out of range. Germany knows neither *Neutrality, Humanity nor Mercy.*" We are mentioning these things here because in the recent Red Cross drive in China there was a criticism of some of the advertising methods used because certain persons said the advertising was not "dignified." The cause for which the Allies are fighting is most *dignified, moral and just* and the principles which President Wilson has announced are the *highest moral pronouncements* ever made for the international good. But to gain these things we are engaged in fighting an undignified enemy who has not yet stopped at anything. In America, Col. Henry Watterson is considered the most virile of American editors. Long before America joined in the war, "Marse" Henry used to wind up his editorials dealing with Germany with a certain clause. He used this same statement continuously and last year when the Pulitzer Foundation awarded its grand prize for the best American editorials of the year, the prize went to Mr. Watterson. The sentence that Marse Henry always used to give his editorials a "punch," was "To Hell with the Kaiser!"

AND while we are on this subject of "Dignity and Face" in China, we are going to pay our respects to those terms and what they represent. The foreign woman who first arrives in the Orient is told that she cannot do her own housework to which she had been accustomed at home because she will thereby lose "face" with her Chinese servants. The foreign man who has been accustomed to tilling his own garden or mowing the grass on his lawn is told that these activities are "forbid" because he will lose "face" with the Chinese. Last week we were told that the military leaders in North China would not now make peace with the Southern Revolutionaries because they would lose "face" by so doing. The Chinese returned student from abroad chooses to starve or permit his relatives to support him rather than soil his hands by doing honest manual labor. He might lose "face" with his associates. The manager of a large foreign business chooses to retain ancient and discredited methods of business because if he adopted modern methods he would be joked by his friends and might lose "face." There might have been a time in the history of China when a foreigner was considered a "superior" human being, but that has long ago been "knocked into a cocked hat," to use one of Col. Roosevelt's favorite "undignified" phrases. We are not familiar with the origin of this Oriental term and custom designated as "losing face," but we do desire to state that the sooner certain classes of Chinese and foreigners get over this attitude the better it will be for them. In America and Great Britain and France, leading business men and wealthy society women are doing a lot of "undignified" things, such as washing dishes, bandaging wounds, digging trenches, making bandages, driving rivets in ships, and soliciting money for war charities and war bonds. And they are better and the world will be better because they are doing these things. Our advice to the new arrival in the Orient would be to use plenty of common sense, conduct yourself as a gentleman (not the kind that wears a monocle, and never works), act and do as you would at home and don't try to lead people to believe that you are or ever were anything more than the common clay that you are. A bluff carries no further in China than it does in New York or Centralia. To Hell with the Kaiser!—also, To Hell with Losing Face!



"Gold" Scheme Will Make China a Japanese Colony

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE International Banking Consortium protested to the Chinese Government on Friday afternoon against the recent promulgation of the scheme for a "gold-note" currency and the alleged conclusion of an 80,000,000 yen loan from Japan without its knowledge. The protest, strongly-worded, was based upon the option provided in the Currency Loan Agreement and the promise of the Chinese Government to discuss the currency plan with the Group Banks before taking any definite action. Efforts are being made by E. G. Hillier, Chairman of the Consortium, and Manager of the Peking branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to prevent the issue of the so-called gold notes. On October 15, however, the option will expire, after which China may borrow from any quarter she pleases for the reform of her currency. The American Government will also protest in the course of a few days on the ground that it will affect general foreign trade, introducing as it undoubtedly will more confusion into the existing silver and paper currencies. Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Finance, is said to have weakened and the Government may reconsider the plan if sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon it, although it is unlikely that it will entirely give it up.

There are three motives behind the scheme, according to those who know it. The first motive in promulgating this set of gold note regulations, in brief, is to secure more money in the form of loans from Japan for military purposes. The 80,000,000 yen loan from the Chosen Bank was made nominally for the issue of the gold notes, and little doubt now exists that part of its proceeds were to be employed to fight the South. The second motive is said to be a Japanese move to prevent America from joining the Banking Consortium. America's participation in Far Eastern financial transactions appears to Japan's statesmen as disastrous. That the regulations should have been promulgated soon after America's declaration of a new financial policy for China gives an inkling of the motive. The third motive behind this currency loan is said to be an insidious Japanese plan to cancel the currency loan agreement and eventually break up the Banking Consortium, which has signed the agreement. How Japan is going to accomplish all this through the tool of China remains to be seen, but an analysis of the grounds upon which the Banking Consortium has based its protest is not lacking in interest.

Last winter Liang Chi-chiao, then Minister of Finance, approached the Banking Consortium for a loan of £20,000,000 for currency reform. As the currency loan agreement, signed on April 15, 1911, and renewed every six months, was still in force, the Consortium was obliged to consider the overture from Mr. Liang in a favorable sense. After an exchange of views between Peking and London, the representative of the international banks replied to the Chinese Government that in spite of the present War draining the resources of Europe, their head Office was prepared to lend £20,000,000, provided that a currency scheme would be communicated to them for consideration prior to the conclusion of the loan. Mr. Liang acceded to the request, and a currency reform plan was accordingly prepared, the gist of which was as follows:

1st stage—All the silver coins in existence, whether they be taels or dollars, be unified.

2nd stage—Depreciated notes circulated either at Peking or in the provinces be redeemed or their value be raised to par.

3rd stage—Upon the unification of various kinds of silver money and paper notes on the basis of a single standard, the gold standard be adopted.

Before Mr. Liang was able to present this tentative scheme to the foreign bankers for consideration, the Tuan Cabinet was overthrown, and the scheme was securely locked up in the safe. The Government's promise to refer the plan to the foreign bankers still stands. Later, when Tsao Ju-ling was appointed Minister of Finance, N. Nishihara, the secret agent of the Japanese Prime Minister, proposed to him the use of the Japanese yen as China's gold currency. Opposition from Cabinet quarters put a stop to the proposal. Details of it will be found in my article on "Peking to Issue $80,000,000 in Gold Notes" in MILLARD'S REVIEW of July 13. The counter proposal from the Government was that it might issue gold notes and call them by some other name although their unit might be the same as that of the yen in consideration of a loan. It was accepted by Nishihara, who, however, made one vital modification, namely, that the unit of the Chinese gold dollar should be higher than that of the yen. Nishihara well knows Gresham's Law, by the operation of which, dollars having a smaller unit will drive out those of a higher unit when they are circulated side by side in two neighboring countries. His modification served as the foundation for the eventual displacement of Chinese gold dollars or notes by Japanese yen. But the Chinese authorities were not aware of its significance, and promulgated the gold note regulations according to his recommendation. The following comparison of the amounts of pure gold which the Chinese gold dollar and the Japanese yen are supposed to contain respectively will make this point clearer:

Chinese gold dollar	.752318 gram of pure gold.
Japanese yen	.749925 " " " "
Difference	.002393, " " " "

A loan of Yen 80,000,000 was concluded *sub rosa* to be used as reserves against the issue of such gold notes, which was announced by mandates two days after the departure of Nishihara from Peking for Tokio. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Finance communicated to the Banking Consortium a currency scheme, which was found to differ from the promulgated regulations providing merely for the issue of gold notes, thereby reversing the first and the third stages of Mr. Liang's scheme. Mr. Tsao, in short, proposed to issue gold notes first and then, I suppose, to unify the existing currencies, after the manner of putting the cart before the horse.

Since last winter the Banking Consortium had been patiently waiting for a currency scheme from the Government. Instead of this, its representatives were greatly astonished when on the morning of August 11 they found in the newspapers several mandates in bold type promulgating a set of regulations on the issue of gold notes and the organization of a currency bureau. Before their astonishment was over, they received from the Government a copy of its currency scheme, which differed from what had been stated in the mandates. Confusion was thus more confounded. Mr. Hillier, Chairman of the Consortium, who was spending his well-earned vacation at Peitaiho, hurriedly returned to the Capital on Thursday. He sent a strong protest to the Ministry of Finance on the next day, considering the promulgated regulations as a challenge to the Group Banks.

Mr. Hillier, it is understood, has also based his protest upon the option given in the Currency Loan Agreement signed by the British, American, French and German bankers on April 15, 1911, to which Japan and Russia were later admitted as partners, and from which America, however, withdrew on account of the refusal of President Wilson to give her bankers his political support. Article XVI. of that agreement states :

"If the Imperial Chinese Government should desire to obtain from other than Chinese sources, funds in addition to the proceeds derived from this loan, to continue or complete the operations contemplated under this Agreement, the Imperial Chinese Government shall first invite the Banks to undertake a loan to provide the funds required, but should the Imperial Chinese Government fail to agree with the Banks as to the terms of such supplementary loan, then other financial groups may be invited to undertake the same; and should the Imperial Chinese Government decide to invite foreign capitalists to participate with Chinese interests in Manchurian business contemplated under this loan, or to be undertaken in connection therewith, the Banks shall first be invited to so participate."

Such is the newest development of the gold note scheme, but the public is little informed of the cleverness with which the financial authorities concerned secured its promulgation by the President. One day before the publication of the regulations of the gold note scheme, an important conference was held in the Presidential Palace, attended by the Premier, the Cabinet Ministers and the governors of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. A lengthy and heated discussion followed. Finally the President made a declaration against the scheme, giving as his reason the impossibity of securing financial assistance from the Banking Consortium in future for the reform of China's currency if its promulgation were gazetted officially, which action the foreign bankers might construe as a breach of the promise on the part of the Government. The Vice-Minister of Finance replied by saying that foreign loans would not be needed to issue gold notes and that no fear should therefore be entertained that the scheme would be considered as a violation of the provision in the currency agreement. The Prime Minister supported him, and gave his word of honor that no foreign loan would be contracted for the purpose. On this condition the President consented to promulgate the gold note regulations.

What puzzles most of the people is the pledge from the Prime Minister that no foreign loan would be made to issue the gold notes, although it is an open secret that a loan of Yen 80,000,000 had already been concluded. The only explanation possible under the circumstances is that probably the Government will first use the proceeds of the Kirin Forestry Loan amounting to Yen 2,000,000, which was concluded some time ago, as the reserve against the new gold note issue. The forestry loan is also a foreign loan, although it was called an industrial loan. But it matters not. After opposition has gradually died down, the proceeds of the Yen 80,000,000 will be used to issue more gold notes. This may be one method to get around the protest from the Banking Consortium, which in a way explains how the gold notes can be issued without new foreign loans.

The exact plan, as I have minutely explained in my previous article on the same subject, is to issue gold notes in China and to cash them in Japan, where the reserve for them will be kept. A China trading company will be established to sell bills of exchange or drafts on Tokio. In this connection a member of the Banking Consortium one day called upon a member of

the Ministry of Finance and asked: "What are you going to print on the new gold notes? Such statements as 'it is payable on presentation in such and such currency' are always found on any ordinary note. The gold notes you will issue are not convertible. Such being the case, if you print on them, 'it is payable upon presentation in gold,' but you have no gold in the vault. If you print on them, 'it is payable in silver dollars,' then they are not gold notes." The official was unable to answer the question.

The promulgated regulations on the issue of gold notes are simply absurd. One of them, for instance, for the full reserve or one hundred per cent reserve for the note issue. It means that China has made a loan and pays seven per cent interest for it. Then she puts its proceeds in the bank's vault and issues an equivalent amount of notes. Such a system gives no facility to finance, but it burdens the State. Nothing can surpass it in clumsiness and unreasonableness. Knowing that in most countries a thirty per cent reserve against the note issue is generally considered sufficient, and realizing the fact that the Chinese Government has to borrow foreign money for the issue of its gold notes, most people cannot help regarding it as a make-believe provision, placing it on the same standing as the announcement made by the Government on several occasions during the last three years that a full reserve was kept in the vault of the Bank of China against its Peking note issue.

Since the abnormal rise in value of silver, many people, including the present Minister of Finance, have expressed the belief that this is an opportune moment for China to adopt the gold standard or the gold exchange standard, but for such a scheme to be successful depends altogether upon how it is to be carried out. There are three plausible ways of accomplishing the task, namely:

1. To buy gold with whatever silver China now has, and use it as a foundation for her gold standard. This would prove a profitable transaction, but she has no such silver for the purpose.

2. To make silver loans from foreign countries, and to buy gold with them to be used as a reserve for the gold standard. This would also be profitable, but no country in the world is willing to make silver loans to China, especially at the present time.

3. To borrow gold from foreign countries and to make future payments also in gold. This is the customary practise in China. But there are many disadvantages. For instance, interest would be higher than at ordinary times. Repayment of the loans in gold involves no exchange loss, it is true, but the present purchasing power of gold is lower than usual. So this is not the favorable time to borrow money to create a reserve for the gold standard.

But it is certainly preposterous for the Government to borrow foreign bank notes and pay a high interest on them, and use them as the reserve of the Chinese gold notes to be issued. The yen note of Japan, because of its inconvertibility during the war, has rapidly fallen in value. Ten yen coins are worth more than eight silver dollars, but a ten yen note can only be exchanged for six silver dollars. China has now borrowed 80,000,000 yen notes from Japan at a time when they are depreciated, but it is certain that at the time of their repayment they will rise to par. In this transaction, China will suffer an enormous loss.

Advocates of the gold standard contend that it is necessary to adopt it in order to avoid exchange losses in repaying foreign loans after the European war when the gold value will rise. On principle, such an argument is sound, but in practice it is not workable, as I have shown above. There are only two ways to avoid exchange losses in the future. Firstly, to buy gold now with all the available silver and repay foreign loans. If China cannot do this, she should at least refrain from making new foreign loans. Secondly, to use China's own or borrowed silver to buy gold, and use it as a reserve for the gold standard. If neither of the two plans can be carried out—they cannot, as has been shown—then there is no other way open.

Another argument advanced by these advocates is that the adoption of the "gold standard" will benefit merchants and prevent them from suffering exchange loss, because they can use gold notes. The advocates forget that specie—and not notes—is required in international dealings and that Chinese merchants will have to apply to the Japanese banks for drafts for which the so-called Chinese gold notes may be used. Great inconvenience and expense, however, will be involved in this, and what is the worst is that the Chinese international exchange business will be placed solely in the Japanese hands.

To borrow foreign notes as the reserve for the Chinese gold notes is fundamentally wrong, but there are other dangers if the contemplated scheme is actually carried out, namely:

1. China will place herself in the position of a dependent nation. The gold exchange standard is often considered as a standard for the use of a colony. If we use the notes of Japan as our reserve, we rank ourselves as a subject state.

2. China will place into Japanese hands the power to control China's finance. With China's specie reserve in her control, Japan can "kill us financially any time she chooses," as one official puts it.

3. China will place into Japanese hands the power of her note issue, and finally introduce yen into her territory more extensively.

The adoption of the Chinese gold notes will pave the way for the circulation of Japanese yen. As arranged by the financial authorities, the new Chinese gold notes can only be changed into yen notes which are their reserve. The yen is now depreciated, but it will rise to par. The Chinese naturally prefer the yen to the Chinese gold note. The ultimate result will be the circulation in all parts of the country of only yen notes. One day the Government will repent that in issuing the so-called gold notes, it had introduced yen into its territory and literally bartered away China's birthright.

The moment when China issues gold notes with their paper reserve kept in Japan, she becomes a colony of Japan in reality. Gold notes are issued in the Philippines, and their reserve is kept in the United States of America. They are issued in India, and their reserve is kept in England. They are issued in the Dutch Indies, with their reserve kept in Holland. Now they will be issued in China, but their reserve will be kept in Japan. The Philippines, India and the Dutch Indies are colonies of America, England and Holland respectively. China will be a colony of Japan if she actually undertakes the absurd gold note scheme. Such a currency reform is no reform. It merely gives away China's sovereignty, and it creates more confusion in the money market.

Peking, August 18, 1918.

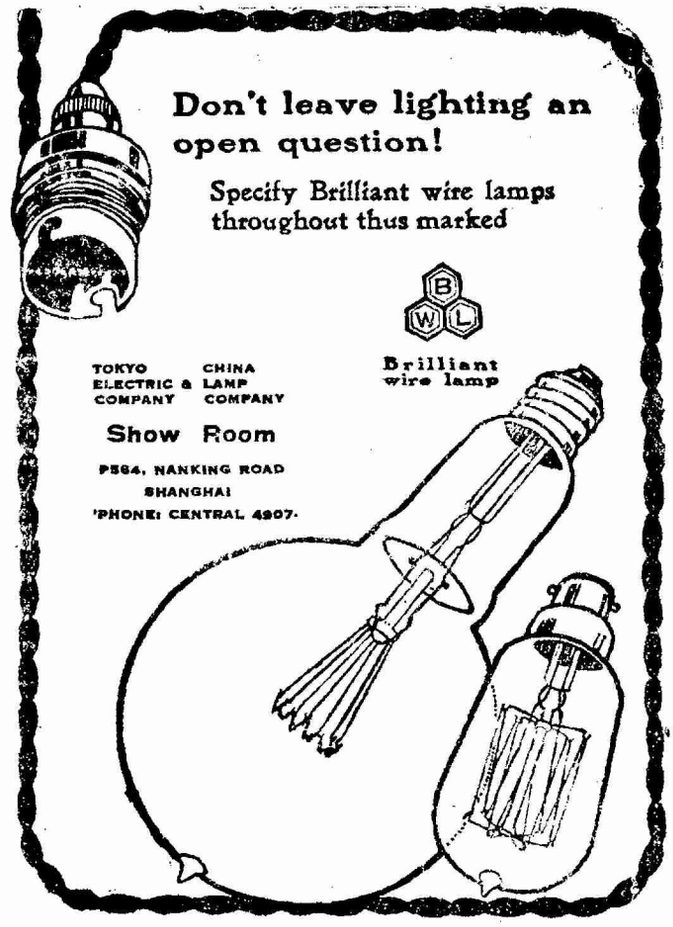
Rice Riots and Democracy in Japan

BY H. P. SHASTRI

NO one could dream, a fortnight ago, that the calm surface of Japanese society would be so greatly ruffled by the rice-riots and that the poor farmer and the laborer, forgetting the blissful evenings and happy cups of *sake* and the tunes of the *samesan* rendering the poor hut a veritable paradise, would rise up against the rice-dealers. I always thought that perpetual peace would reign in the Empire of the Heaven-born monarch and even when the outside world was fighting and crossing the pools of human blood, the laborer of Japan, with the blessings of the Imperial ancestors on his head, would live a life of peace and good will to others continuously.

Though the national wealth of the country increased beyond expectation during the War, yet the poor and the farmer became worse. The opportunists and petty merchants became *narikins*, but the poor found it hard to satisfy the demands of the stomach. The price of rice, the staple food of the Japanese, went higher and yet higher. While the poor and their children suffered from starvation, the *narikin* passed every evening in fashionable restaurants enjoying the gay music of the *geisha* and spending money like water. To him it mattered little whether his neighbor, the *kuramaya*, had one meal a day or lived without one at all, so long as his own enjoyment was not interfered with. The poor raised a cry—feeble and indistinct—that they were having hard times. Some Japanese newspapers took up the question and made comments thereon. But the situation was not relieved. The price of rice went still higher and the rice-dealer grew still richer. He thought it was a good chance to get rich quick and he took steps to see that the price of rice did not get low.

The Government of Japan has been considering the question for over a year but no satisfactory solution of the problem seems to have been arrived at. The Japanese of the poorer class are peace loving people, fatalists like all other Orientals. But the rice-question has exhausted their patience. When they found it hard to get the bare necessities of life and saw their wives and children starving while their neighbor, the *narikin*, who is in no way a better Japanese than themselves, enjoying life like a prince, spending a lot on his motor cars and horses, they could not but feel disappointed. There is some truth in the old saying, "An empty sack cannot stand upright." Poverty is the mother of crime. Yet the poor Japanese, living in small villages and tiny islands, free from the contagion of the materialistic civilization, is ideally honest and highly moral. He is the true disciple of the Buddha



Shakyamuni, adoring Saigo Takamori or Nicheran Sama. His loyalty to the Heaven-born Emperor, whom he considers as a living god, is boundless. The common accusation that the Japanese is greedy can apply to some extent to the government official or the small shopkeeper but never to the Japanese farmer, who is at once liberal and charitable and more hospitable than men of most other countries in the same position. He is much superior to the Osaka merchant in point of *yamato damashii*, and *Bushido* certainly decorates his heart. He is spiritual by nature and democratic by habit. He, and not the gentleman in frock coat and high silken hat, represents the true Japan, though out of touch with the glare of Western civilization, "which pampers luxury and ruins mankind." The Japanese farmer represents a very high standard of morality and if the virtues like love of truth, respect for the rights of others, belief in the oneness of mankind and morality are counted as factors of civilization, then he is doubtless highly civilized. Japan boasts of a powerful army and navy and a good form of government, but whether the national character has kept pace with the increasing materialism, international reputation and expansion of the Empire, is open to doubt. Great men like Saigo Takamori, Nogi and Mito were the products of the old Japan. But whether the modern Japan is capable of producing such truly great men yet remains to be seen. Japan does not love a shrewd diplomat or a great millionaire. Ito, Hayashi, Mitsui and Katsura are not the idols of Japan. Though they are highly respected by the people for their meritorious services to the nation, yet when compared with Saigo or Nogi they dwindle into insignificance. Japan loves sincerity, simplicity and honesty. The following is a free translation of an article appearing in the local *Shanghai Weekly*, a respectable Japanese journal. It was written by a well-known Japanese writer who really feels for his country:

"Is the accumulation of wealth in the United States of America responsible for the splendid national awakening found there to-day? No doubt the War has added to the national wealth of the United States, but the greatest outcome of the War in the United States is the fresh outburst of the national spirit of the country. This state-establishing spirit of America is due to the War. The blood of the men who left their homes in search of a country where they could live free, following their religion freely, still runs in the veins of the Americans. But what about the Japanese who are ever proud of their national spirit which has been called by some of the foreigners too as the best national spirit in the world? Where is that Japanese national spirit to-day? Where should one go to find it? Indeed the Japanese spirit is in decay and without the state-establishing ideals. The nation is busy in exports, unconscious of its true duty. What about the experienced politicians and the strong militarists? It is a pity they are busy in quarrelling among themselves on petty questions of home politics. It is a fact that many of the Japanese officers in the expedition sent to Tsingtao were quite unaware of our aims of war with Germany. We cannot but feel sorry for the state of affairs in our Japan. Are our officers and soldiers inspired with the same noble consciousness and national spirit which fired the hearts of our soldiers during the Russo-Japanese and the Chino-Japanese wars? Our Government still clings to secret diplomacy, keeping the nation blind to what we are doing. This is not the spirit of the modern world. The world is evolving, the era of democracy has dawned, but this is a nation still sunk deep in the quagmire of decaying spirit, rank materialism and old schools of politics renounced by other cultured nations long ago."

The Japanese cannot live without rice. None, except a few who have travelled abroad, can live on bread. Rice is the staple food of the nation and the common farmer practically lives on the Japanese rice, a few pieces of fish, *daikon*, and a little hot tea. When the price of rice began to rise steadily in 1916, the poor felt very anxious and raised a cry. But it proved a cry in the wilderness. The war has made the rich richer and the poor poorer in Japan, excepting a few opportunists who have built fortunes with small capital. About sixty per cent of the population of Japan lives on agriculture and it is these men who have been hit so hard by the rise in rice. There is no scarcity of rice in the country but trouble is due to the speculators and other groups of merchants who, having monopolised the rice market, control the price of this important commodity, quite oblivious of the fate of the poor in their zeal to get rich quick. The poor suffered patiently till the price of rice went up about 260 per cent higher than what it was before the war. They could no longer put up with it. They could not see their wives and children starve.

It is a mistake to think that the rice-risings in Japan are due to the Socialists' activities. There are Socialists in Japan but they are constantly under police surveillance. Democracy, Socialism, syndicalism and I. W. W. are all labelled as "dangerous thought" in Japan, and any man, whether a Japanese or a foreigner, having the least inclinations to these thoughts, is never free from the watchfulness of the omnipresent spy. The greatest significance of these riots lies in the fact that the Japanese woman, who is so modest, so humble and so obedient, has freely participated in the movement. It shows a

radical change in the mood of the motherhood of Japan. The Japanese woman has ever been self-sacrificing and merciful with a heroic heart. During the war of the Restoration in 1867 she played an important part in protecting and helping the loyalist soldiers, but it is the first time in the history of Japan that she has taken an active part in a rioting. Nobody familiar with Japan could ever dream that the doll-like *musume*, a manifestation of delicacy, service and forbearance, would organize a group and rush fearlessly into the shops of the rice merchants in the Toyama perfecture, smashing the windows and furniture, and forcing the rice-dealers to sell a quantity of their stock at a greatly reduced price. This change in the attitude of the motherhood of Japan is terribly significant and its consequences are very, very far reaching. Our readers will remember what I wrote in the REVIEW sometime ago stating that the *musume* was the only hope of the regeneration of Japan.

The whole affair goes to prove that there is a distinct change in the psychology of the Japanese people which, instead of being subservient to the ideas of others, is taking a democratic turn. Rice-riots have been reported in all the important towns of Japan. The worst news comes from Kioto, the former capital of Japan, where the inhabitants are considered to be highly cultured and consequently very civil in manners. Several thousand of the people of Kioto participated freely in the riot. They cut the electric wires, thus stopping the supply of electricity and suspending the electric car and telephone services. The entire police force and gendarmes were called out to suppress the riot but they proved unequal to the task and ultimately troops had to be called out. "Down with the rice-dealers!" was the cry of the masses. At Nagoya the rioters had a skirmish with the police and blood has been shed at many places. The same kind of riots have occurred at many other places, where the rice-dealers have had a very hard time. At some places the terrified rice-dealers have put up notices stating "we will reduce the price of rice from to-morrow." But in the majority of cases, when the characteristic Japanese phraseology is used, the to-morrow never dawns. The naval station at Maizuru having been affected, 2,000 workmen, in conjunction with the populace, commenced to riot there. "It is reported from Okayama that a mob dynamited a rice-store and destroyed 2,000 bales of rice and that 20,000 rioters attacked and set fire to the residence of a local plutocrat." On August 6 the disturbances were spreading towards Tokio, trouble having occurred at cities on the way like Toyohashi and Shizuoka. At Nagoya a mob of 30,000 was out rioting four nights successively. At Osaka all public theaters and gatherings were suspended and people did not sleep the whole night and a brigade of troops was posted at strategic points throughout the city. At many places in the city fighting has taken place between the mob and the soldiers, the mob raiding the rice-shops and provision stores. At Fukui, the center of the silk industry, the rioters attacked the homes of the Mayor and the Governor. A telegram dated Osaka, August 15, announced that the Minister of the Interior had ordered a strict suppression of the publication of reports of the rice-riots. It is apparent that the riots must have become most serious to warrant such an action being taken by the Minister of the Interior.

In the midst of this news of the riots and bloodshed comes the happy news that the Emperor of Japan entirely on his own initiative has made a gift of three million yen to relieve the situation. It is indeed an unprecedented sum for an Imperial gift at any one time, and when we think that the Civil List for a year is only 4,500,000 yen, the sum is indeed too large for anybody other than His Majesty himself to donate. This shows the kind heart of His Majesty to his subjects and it is well in keeping with the traditions of the Imperial Household. There is not a single instance in the history of Japan when the Emperor has not felt with the subject, commonly sharing with them their joys and griefs. And it is for this reason that the Japanese have ever been so ideally loyal to the Imperial Household.

But who is responsible for this sad situation? Why were the grievances of the poor and the laborers not considered in time to avoid all this bloodshed and the breach of peace? Even if the riots are suppressed at once they will have a very bad precedence and may prepare the field for the propagation of the Socialistic ideas which the

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There has been much talk as to the demands of the South. So far as is known no formal agreement has been made by the leaders of the South-west regarding their proposal to the North. The exchange of views as published in telegrams through the press shows but what some would like to demand. It is not believed that the South-western element, the Constitutionalists, will and can ask more than the reconvocation of the National Assembly, and thus uphold the Constitution and deny the right of any military commander or clique to change laws according to their selfish motives. Of course, there are always some fighting under righteous flags for evil purposes; but the great leaders like Dr. Wu, Dr. Sun, Mr. Tang and others have never thought of anything other than the public good and the defeat of militarism in order to make China free for republicanism and the world safe for democracy.

The South-west cause may also be termed a Young China Movement, as many who are working under the leadership of the mentioned leaders or associating with them are young men who are showing promise in the world. Dr. C. T. Wang, student leader and prominent in Y. M. C. A. and social service work, the brilliant former Cabinet Minister, a Yale University graduate, is the Acting President of the Senate, the upper House of the National Assembly, a leader in influence as well as in legislative office.

The constitutionalist provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan, are now practically free of Northern troops. Operations in Hunan, Fukien, Hupeh and other provinces where republicanism is welcomed are progressing to the satisfaction of the leaders in Canton.

Canton, August 9, 1918.

Driving Out the Scrub Silk Worm

IT has not been so very many years since the American farmer learned that he was losing money on poor stock. Scrub farm animals ate just as much food, were in every way just as costly to breed and bring to market as the pure blood stock on which the returns were much greater. It was no easy task to eliminate the razor back hog and the long horn steer from the farms and ranges of America, for the farmer objected to a change from old custom. But it has been done, with the result that America is now able to feed herself and her allies, a task that would have been impossible twenty years ago.

A similar reform has been undertaken in China, for the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China has set itself to the work of eliminating the scrub silk worm and hopes to replace the scrub with healthy worms which will produce much more silk. A glance at the report of Mr. Vieil, the expert in charge of the work, shows the great need for improvement and also gives a promise of the rich reward which will come to China when her standards of silk raising are raised to the level maintained by other silk growing countries. One paragraph of the report reads:

"Our purchases of cocoons for breeding purposes have revealed once more the necessity of selecting the seed. We bought pcl. 29.75 of cocoons made from ordinary Chinese made seed and after careful sorting only pcl. 7.08 could be kept as fit for breeding purposes, which means that 75 per cent of these cocoons were thin or spotted and in either case the produce of sickly silk worms that died before completing their spinning."

Some cocoons were brought from the sericulture school of Hsu Shir Kwan. At this school improvements over the native methods of culture have been effected for the appearance of these cocoons was quite different, they were good and hard and with very few spotted or thin ones among them. Out of 47 pcl. only 13 pcl., or about 27 per cent, were discarded as unfit for breeding purposes.

Microscopic examination of butterflies has revealed an amazing percentage of disease, the cocoons from Chinese seed giving 90 per cent of diseased butterflies and those from seed from Hsu Shir Kwan as much as 70 per cent. Such high percentage of disease in these last named cocoons might partly be due to the habit of the Chinese growers of rearing worms from good and bad seed in the same place, thus allowing the sick ones to spread the infection among the healthy ones.

Tests have been made at the experimental station to show the difference in the silk yield between cocoons reared in the ordinary way and those reared at the station. Worms at the station had finished their spinning and the cocoons were ready for the market eight days in advance of worms hatched at the same time on neighboring farms. More important was the fact that the yield of silk was much greater. Three and three quarters piculs of dry cocoons from the experiment station yielded one picul of silk while it required more than five piculs of cocoons purchased in the same district to produce a similar yield.

Although attempts to introduce pure foreign seed have not been very successful, as most of the seed were injured on the way, progress has been made in the selection of seed from native stock. Several piculs of healthy seed are available for distribution next season.

The International Committee is supported by a monthly grant of Tls. 4,000 made by the Government of China.

Much good work along the same line was done last year by D. E. Douty, representing the American Silk Association. Mr. Douty succeeded in impressing on Chinese silk growers and producers the possibilities of greatly increased trade with the United States. He showed that America is the largest raw silk importing nation in the world, consuming annually more than a hundred million dollars worth of this product. By means of lectures, moving pictures and pamphlets he emphasized the necessity of changing Chinese methods of preparation so as to more nearly conform to the demands of the manufacturers with their high speed looms, and also urged the necessity of securing better seed.

In taking up the work of improving sericulture, the Chinese are following the example set by Japan. Nearly a half century ago, a young Japanese connected

attitude of the imperialistic powers toward China to-day tend to repeat the same militarism there in the future?

Or should the world allow China to be dominated by her neighbor and allow her resources to be utilized for menacing the free democracies of the world? It would be gross inconsistency if we pull down militarism in Europe and help to build up another in Asia. Alien domination moreover always retards the progress of civilization. We have found that true in the case of China during the Manchu *regime*, in that of Italy during the Austrian domination, and in the suppressed nationalities of Austria, Turkey and Russia. China has just thrown off an alien yoke. Shall she be forced to submit to another?

Shall the world force China to militarize herself, to be militarized; or shall she be given a chance of free and spontaneous growth? Until this is accomplished, it is a delusion to dream of a stable peace! It is to the interest of the whole world that China should be kept democratic because a democratic China will be a friend to all and a menace to none.

China did not enter the War as a bargain-maker for territorial gains; she did not enter the War with an eye to political domination; she has entered the War because of her absolute confidence in the mission of the United States, which is to make the world safe for democracy and to uphold the rights of the small and weak nations. She has come to demand the redress of her grievances not with sword, but with service. In spite of her desperate struggle for reconstruction, she has sent two hundred thousand of her sons to France to help the Allies behind the lines, she has safe-guarded the Allied interests in China, and she is policing the Far East against the spread of German "Kultur" by way of Siberia. She has done her best and is ready to do more for the cause of the Allies.

But upon the decision of America lies the possibility of redressing China's grievances. It is true that American participation in the War has to a large extent purified the War aims of the Allies and the Russian collapse has exposed the thorough militaristic scheme of the Central Powers. But not every one of the Allies has openly renounced yet their imperialistic aims. Militarism is conquest by sword. Imperialism is conquest by exploitation. These are the two factors which are disturbing the peace of the world. Therefore upon America's shoulders lies a double responsibility—to destroy the illusion of militarism of the Central Powers and to cleanse the Allies from the stain of imperialism. The expansion of the American naval program and the mobilization of man-power have made America the leading military Power. The mobilization of capital and industry have made America the financier and economical reservoir of the world. American disinterestedness in the Far East and freedom from the entangling alliances of Europe and unreserved devotion to the cause of the Allies have made America the moral leader among the nations. With this influence, this position, and this power, what can America not do? America can induce the world to give China a square deal, or can have a lion's share in her estate. If the United States really means to make this world a safe place to live in, if it will retain its moral leadership as well as physical power, if it will advance the democracy of the world, it must induce the imperialistic powers to free China from her shackles and bonds. But if America's

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idealistic declarations are merely for a peace offensive, if America will learn from and join hands with the old guards of international diplomacy; if America will disregard the cause for which her sons have fought and are fighting in the front, then America may leave China to her own destiny. But remember! upon the decision lies the stability of the future peace of the world. —*Prize Oration delivered at Wesleyan University, June 1918.*

Washington, D. C, July 1, 1918.

Parliament at Canton Works on Constitution

SOME 488 Members of Parliament are now in Canton in the House of Representatives and the Senate, each body having a legal quorum. The House was finally able to meet in full legal quorum August 6, and the Senate, August 8. This National Assembly is the same as that which met in Peking in 1913, when the foreign governments first recognized the Chinese Republic. This body was, however, dissolved June 12, 1917, by a Presidential Mandate forced by the military party. As the Provisional Constitution of China does not give power to the executive department to dissolve the legislative, the Members have refused to disband and have been gathered in extra session in Canton since August 1917. Sometimes as many as 280 were in attendance, while others were going back and forth between Canton and their homes on private business, or in connection with the Military Government, an organ created to compel the government in Peking to observe the Provisional Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

The object of the present National Assembly will be the adoption of a permanent constitution for China, a task it had almost completed when illegally dissolved, and passage of a new election and parliamentary organization law so as to reduce the number and improve the qualification of the membership and enable the citizens to express their desires more easily in the selection of their representatives, thus removing some of the complaints the public now makes against their legislature.

The Military Government was first headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first Provisional President of the Republic, acting as Generalissimo. It was later reorganized, giving Dr. Wu Ting-fang, ex-Premier and a former Minister to the United States, Tang Shao-yi, ex-Premier, Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, General Lu Yung-ting, Military Inspector of Liang Kwang, and Admiral Liu Pao-yi, Commander of the Chinese Navy, equal power with Dr. Sun when meeting as an Administrative Council.

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There has been much talk as to the demands of the South. So far as is known no formal agreement has been made by the leaders of the South-west regarding their proposal to the North. The exchange of views as published in telegrams through the press shows but what some would like to demand. It is not believed that the South-western element, the Constitutionalists, will and can ask more than the reconvocation of the National Assembly, and thus uphold the Constitution and deny the right of any military commander or clique to change laws according to their selfish motives. Of course, there are always some fighting under righteous flags for evil purposes; but the great leaders like Dr. Wu, Dr. Sun, Mr. Tang and others have never thought of anything other than the public good and the defeat of militarism in order to make China free for republicanism and the world safe for democracy.

The South-west cause may also be termed a Young China Movement, as many who are working under the leadership of the mentioned leaders or associating with them are young men who are showing promise in the world. Dr. C. T. Wang, student leader and prominent in Y. M. C. A. and social service work, the brilliant former Cabinet Minister, a Yale University graduate, is the Acting President of the Senate, the upper House of the National Assembly, a leader in influence as well as in legislative office.

The constitutionalist provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan, are now practically free of Northern troops. Operations in Hunan, Fukien, Hupeh and other provinces where republicanism is welcomed are progressing to the satisfaction of the leaders in Canton.

Canton, August 9, 1918.

Driving Out the Scrub Silk Worm

IT has not been so very many years since the American farmer learned that he was losing money on poor stock. Scrub farm animals ate just as much food, were in every way just as costly to breed and bring to market as the pure blood stock on which the returns were much greater. It was no easy task to eliminate the razor back hog and the long horn steer from the farms and ranges of America, for the farmer objected to a change from old custom. But it has been done, with the result that America is now able to feed herself and her allies, a task that would have been impossible twenty years ago.

A similar reform has been undertaken in China, for the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China has set itself to the work of eliminating the scrub silk worm and hopes to replace the scrub with healthy worms which will produce much more silk. A glance at the report of Mr. Vieil, the expert in charge of the work, shows the great need for improvement and also gives a promise of the rich reward which will come to China when her standards of silk raising are raised to the level maintained by other silk growing countries. One paragraph of the report reads:

"Our purchases of cocoons for breeding purposes have revealed once more the necessity of selecting the seed. We bought pcl. 29.75 of cocoons made from ordinary Chinese made seed and after careful sorting only pcl. 7.08 could be kept as fit for breeding purposes, which means that 75 per cent of these cocoons were thin or spotted and in either case the produce of sickly silk worms that died before completing their spinning."

Some cocoons were brought from the sericulture school of Hsu Shir Kwan. At this school improvements over the native methods of culture have been effected for the appearance of these cocoons was quite different, they were good and hard and with very few spotted or thin ones among them. Out of 47 pcl. only 13 pcl., or about 27 per cent, were discarded as unfit for breeding purposes.

Microscopic examination of butterflies has revealed an amazing percentage of disease, the cocoons from Chinese seed giving 90 per cent of diseased butterflies and those from seed from Hsu Shir Kwan as much as 70 per cent. Such high percentage of disease in these last named cocoons might partly be due to the habit of the Chinese growers of rearing worms from good and bad seed in the same place, thus allowing the sick ones to spread the infection among the healthy ones.

Tests have been made at the experimental station to show the difference in the silk yield between cocoons reared in the ordinary way and those reared at the station. Worms at the station had finished their spinning and the cocoons were ready for the market eight days in advance of worms hatched at the same time on neighboring farms. More important was the fact that the yield of silk was much greater. Three and three quarters piculs of dry cocoons from the experiment station yielded one picul of silk while it required more than five piculs of cocoons purchased in the same district to produce a similar yield.

Although attempts to introduce pure foreign seed have not been very successful, as most of the seed were injured on the way, progress has been made in the selection of seed from native stock. Several piculs of healthy seed are available for distribution next season.

The International Committee is supported by a monthly grant of Tls. 4,000 made by the Government of China.

Much good work along the same line was done last year by D. E. Douty, representing the American Silk Association. Mr. Douty succeeded in impressing on Chinese silk growers and producers the possibilities of greatly increased trade with the United States. He showed that America is the largest raw silk importing nation in the world, consuming annually more than a hundred million dollars worth of this product. By means of lectures, moving pictures and pamphlets he emphasized the necessity of changing Chinese methods of preparation so as to more nearly conform to the demands of the manufacturers with their high speed looms, and also urged the necessity of securing better seed.

In taking up the work of improving sericulture, the Chinese are following the example set by Japan. Nearly a half century ago, a young Japanese connected

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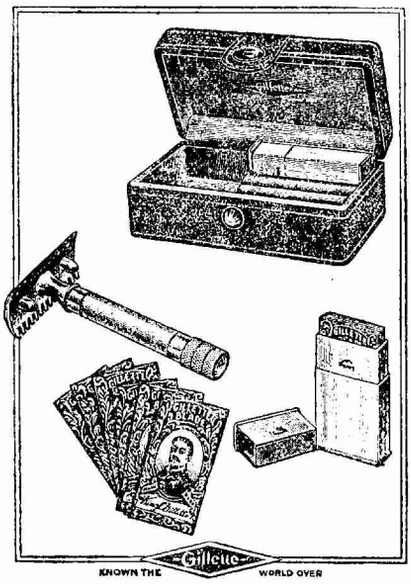

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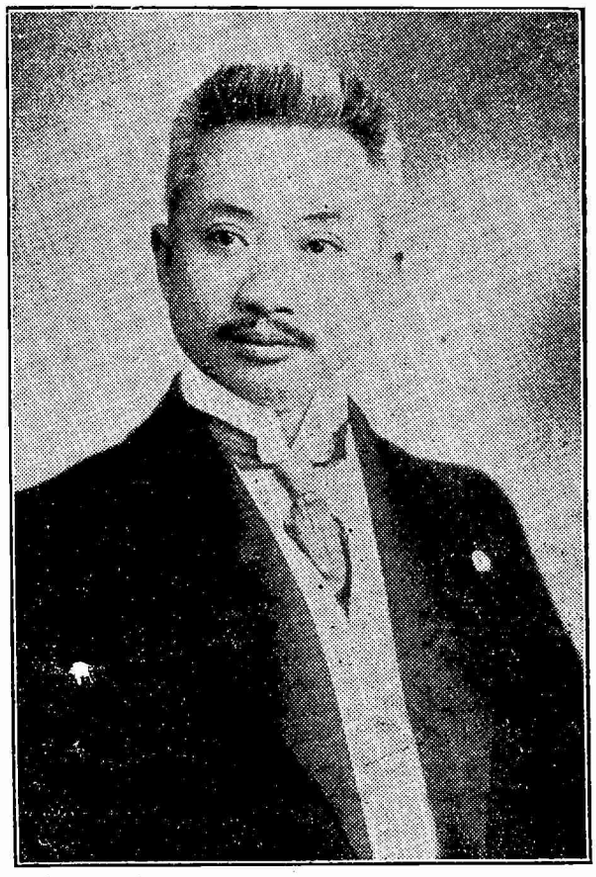
with the Japanese Consulate in New York gave to Mr. Cheney, the well known silk manufacturer, a small skein of Japanese raw silk. A cursory examination showed Mr. Cheney that the silk could not possibly be used by American manufacturers. Other samples were brought from Japan, with the same result. Japan was producing no silk that could be used by American manufacturers. Then the Japanese set about reforming the silk industry and though progress at first was slow and often disappointing, their program of reform has been carried out so successfully that Japan has taken from China the position of premier silk producing country.

C. C.

Who's Who in China



Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Finance and Communications

Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Communications, and Concurrent Minister of Finance, who has recently concluded a number of important loans with Japanese financiers through Nishihara, the unofficial representative of Japan, who returned to Japan on the 8th instant, presumably to work against the new American financial policy for China.

Born at Shanghai, Minister Tsao is now only 43 years of age, and is thus in the prime of manhood. Since his return from Japan, where he received his education, thirteen years ago, he has advanced from one success to another. He is considered a persona grata with the Japanese Government.

Before the Boxer rising, Mr. Tsao passed a competitive examination and was sent by the Government to Japan to pursue a higher education. Upon his arrival at the Island Empire, he learned the rudiments of the Japanese language, after which he entered the Imperial University in Tokio. For several years he studied law in that well-known institution of learning, and upon his graduation he returned to China, in 1905. Then the Government was holding an examination of all the returned students from Europe, America and Japan. This examination was taken by Mr. Tsao, and successfully passed. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Law.

After the Boxer rising, the Government was compelled to see the necessity of reforming its civil system and introducing modern methods, and consequently created the Ministry of Commerce for the development of commerce and industry. Mr. Tsao joined that Ministry as a sectional chief. At the same time, the Peking Government University was founded, of which Mr. Tsao was appointed a lecturer on law.

In 1907 Mr. Tsao was transferred from the Ministry of Commerce to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was concurrently appointed by the Imperial Court a member of the Bureau for the drafting of a constitution for the country.

Since then, Mr. Tsao's official promotion has become more rapid. When he first joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he occupied a small position, and was later given the rank of a councillor. He participated in all Chinese-Japanese negotiations. Shortly afterwards he was made Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. During the first revolution of 1911, Mr. Tsao retained this post under Yuan Shih-kai's Cabinet.

When the North and South composed their differences in the latter part of 1911, Tang Shao-yi went to Nanking to organize the first republican cabinet. As Mr. Tsao was not a member of the Kwomin Tang, or the Republican Party, he was dismissed from his post. However, the late President Yuan Shih-kai engaged him as his personal adviser.

While acting as personal adviser to the Chief Executive, Mr. Tsao practised law in Peking, and occupied a prominent place in that profession. When the first republican parliament met, he was elected a member of the Senate, representing Mongolia. In Parliament he participated in discussion of almost every subject that was brought up for the consideration of the M. P.'s, being an eloquent speaker. Then he was a leading member of the Chinputang or the Progressive Party.

In 1913, when the relations between China and Japan became critical, President Yuan Shih-kai made use of Mr. Tsao's assistance, and appointed him Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Tsao assisted President Yuan in the negotiations with Japan over the Twenty-one demands. After the collapse of the monarchical movement of Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. Tsao retired for awhile. After the collapse of Chang Hsun's movement to restore the baby Emperor to the Throne in July of 1917, Mr. Tsao was appointed Minister of Communications, and at the same time acted as Managing Director of the Bank of Communications. When Wang Ko-ming, Minister of Finance, resigned three months ago, Mr. Tsao was appointed his successor. During the last three months Mr. Tsao has had a share in all loan transactions with Japanese bankers.

Mr. Tsao may be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the resignation of Lu Cheng-hsiang, who is now on sick leave at Peitaiho, and who has decided to leave China for Switzerland as Minister. If he accepts the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, he will likely give up the portfolio of Finance, although he will most probably retain the Ministership of Communications.

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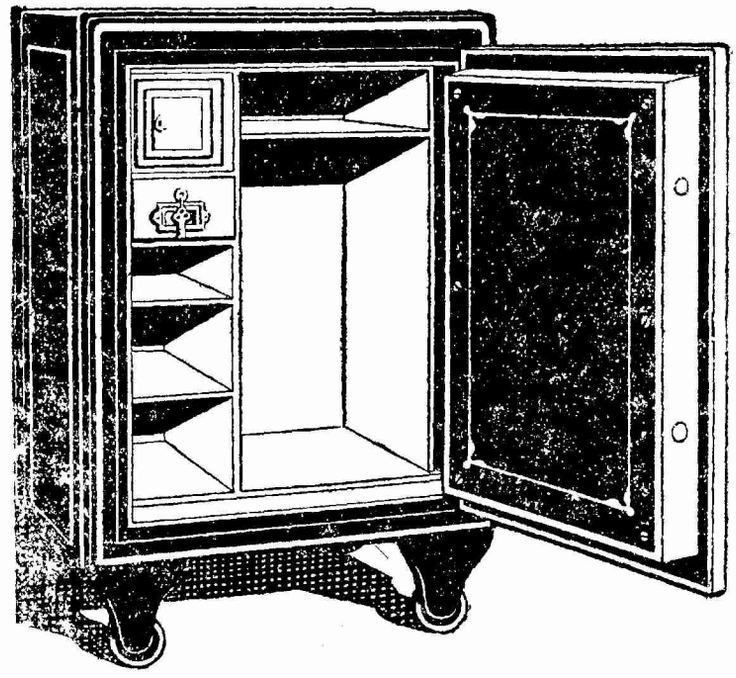

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How American Ginseng Broke the Korean Monopoly in 1757

Mr. Shastri's interesting article on China, Japan, Korea and the War in a recent issue of the REVIEW has recalled to a correspondent the interesting fact that the beginning of Korea's economic downfall may be traced to competition with the American colonies. According to W. E. Griffis, who tells the story at some length in "Korea, the Hermit Nation," this one-sided commercial rivalry began as early as 1757 when the products of Connecticut and Massachusetts lay side by side with Korean imports in the markets of Peking and Canton. Ginseng, then as now, the most precious drug in the Chinese pharmacopoeia, had for centuries been brought from Manchuria and Korea, whose mountains produced the largest and richest roots.

"The Dutch traders, at once noticing the insatiable demand for the famed remedy, sought all over the world for a supply. The sweetish and mucilaginous root, though considered worthless by Europeans, was then occasionally bringing its weight in gold, and usually seven times its weight in silver, at Peking, and the merchants in the annual embassy from Seoul were reaping a rich harvest. Besides selling the younger and less valuable crop in its natural condition, they had factories in which the two-legged roots—which to the Asiatic imagination suggested the figure of the human body they were meant to refresh—were so manipulated as to take on the appearance of age, thus enhancing their price in the market.

"Suddenly the Korean market was broken. Stimulated by the Dutch merchants at Albany, the Indians of Massachusetts had found the fleshy root growing abundantly on the hills around Stockbridge in Massachusetts. Taking it to Albany, they exchanged it for hardware, trinkets, and rum. While the Dutch domines were scandalized at the drunken revels of the 'Yankee' Indians, who equalled the Mohawks in their inebriation, good Jonathan Edwards at Stockbridge was grieving over the waywardness of his dusky flock, because they had gone wild over ginseng-hunting.

"The Hollanders, shipping the bundled roots on their galliots down the Hudson, and thence to Amsterdam and London, sold them to the British East India Company at a profit of five hundred per cent. Landed at Canton, and thence carried to Peking, American ginseng broke the market, forced the price to a shockingly low figure, and dealt a heavy blow to the Korean monopoly.

"Henceforth a steady stream of ginseng—now found in limitless quantities in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys—poured into China. Though far inferior to the best article, it *(Aralia quinquefolia)* is sufficiently like it in taste and real or imaginary qualities to rival the root of Chosen, which is not of the very highest grade."

Loan Will Bring Bring Prosperity to China

The *Financial World of New York*, in its issue of July 8, had the following to say regarding the proposal of American bankers to lend China G. $50,000,000: "The public reception to the proposed joint American and Japanese loan to China should be one of cordial endorsement, provided no unfair advantage is taken of the government of the Celestial Republic in the way of forcing privileges and concessions in return for the loan. Schemes for the exploitation of China in her poverty and emergence from centuries of misrule will find no endorsement among the American people, but if it is intended, through the proposed initial loan of $50,000,000, to give China a genuine and generous aid to develop her resources, then an era of prosperity for China may be looked for."

Notes from Peking

E. B. Price, Assistant Chinese Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, has gone to Urga in an automobile of the Mongolian Trading Company, and expects to return to the Capital some time next week.

* * *

F. C. Hitchcock, Vice-President of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company, has gone to Japan to meet Mr. Ripley, Chief Engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, of which Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy and President of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, is Director-General. Mr. Ripley is expected to reach Yokohama in a few days, and will soon come to Peking. Immediately after his arrival in the Capital the survey work on the southern section of the Grand Canal will begin. It is learned that the office of the Grand Canal Improvement Board will be located in Tientsin, as Mr. Hsiung's office is in that port.

* * *

C. L. L. Williams, son of E. T. Williams, former American Charge d'Affaires at Peking, and Chief of the Far Eastern Department at Washington, has recently left the employ of the American Bank-note Company and is now attached to the American Legation as a special assistant.

* * *

The Cabinet has instructed its secretary to collect all the loan agreements signed and all the laws promulgated before the convocation of the new Parliament, so as to submit them to Parliament for approval.

* * *

R. P. Montgomery, Dean of the Lowrie Institute of Shanghai, is visiting Peking.

* * *

Owing to the rice riots in many parts of Japan, the Japanese Government has requested the Chinese Government to raise the embargo on rice in the Southern provinces. The Peking Government is understood to have acceded to this request and is making arrangements with the provincial authorities of Kiangsu regarding an early raising of the embargo.

* * *

Liang Shih-yi, candidate for Speaker of the new Senate, will reach Tientsin in two days. Soon after his arrival, he will proceed to Peitaiho to interview Hsu Shih-chang, the most hopeful candidate for the Presidency in the election to be held some time in September.

* * *

Carson Chang, secretary to the President, delivered a lecture at the Normal High School in Peking on Thursday on the subject of "China's Participation in the European War." At the meeting, Mr. Rose, British Commercial Attache, also delivered an address.

The regulations governing the classification of official ranks of secretaries of the different courts were promulgated on the 15th instant.

***

A movement is afoot to repay the forest and mining loan recently concluded with the Japanese whereby the forests and mines in Kirin and Heilungkiang were given as security.

***

The Ministry of Finance has drawn up a memorandum recommending the establishment of a company for foreign trade called the China Trading Company to be capitalized at $5,000,000. In the memorandum it is stated that all foreign goods in future, whether they are ordered by the Government or by any public official, will have to be handled by this company, to which will be granted special privileges regarding rates by the railways and the steamship companies. There is no provision made for restricting the subscription of shares by foreigners. It is expected that a great portion of the shares of the company will be taken up by Japanese, at whose instigation, it is presumed, the company is to be promoted.

***

Telegrams of congratulation are being continuously received by the new Parliament from all over the country. Most of them are from the military and civil governors of the provinces, with the exception of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechwan.

***

General Pao Kuei-ching, the Military Governor of Heilungkiang, arrived in Tientsin on Wednesday evening, and came to Peking on Friday.

***

The Chamber of Commerce at Wuhsieh, Kiangsu, has urged the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in a petition to raise the embargo on rice. It states that its district has much surplus rice stored in granaries, which cannot be exported unless the embargo is raised.

***

The appointment of naval attaches to the Chinese Legations abroad was approved at a Cabinet meeting this week. The Ministry of Navy has decided to appoint Liu Kou-kan as Naval Attache to the Chinese Legation at Tokio.

***

Last Monday the Government appointed a commission consisting of Phillip Tyau, Shih Lu-pun and Wang Ching-chi, the English, Japanese and French Secretaries respectively of the Foreign Office, to proceed to Harbin and Vladivostock to report on the situation, preparatory to the dispatch of troops, which are expected to depart in a few days.

***

The Southern leaders have informally approached Hsu Shih-chang and sounded him as to the policy he would adopt after his election to the Presidency and the assumption of the office. Mr. Hsu remarked to a representative in reply that his general policy would be "the suspension of the internal struggle, the opposition of foreign aggression and the reform of China's finance. I would also take measures to redeem the depreciated notes of the two government banks and institute reforms in civil administration. In short, I would use my best efforts to bring about a compromise between the North and South and thus restore the unity of the people of this country and make them sturdily independent."

***

General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, and General Hsu Shu-chen, the Assistant Commander of the Fengtien troops in Chihli and Hunan, and the righthand man of the Prime Minister, are at loggerheads. According to the vernacular papers, General Hsu promised the office of Vice-President to both General Chang and General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, and this has caused ill-feeling between him and General Chang. In consequence, General Chang proposed to withdraw his troops from Chihli and Hunan, who are being commanded by General Hsu, and who were used for several months to coerce the President to appoint General Tuan Chi-jui the Prime Minister. This split may prove disastrous to the new Parliament, whose principal supporter is General Hsu.

***

On account of the attack of the press on his gold note scheme, which was officially promulgated more than a week ago, Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Finance, has given out his memorandum for publication in the hope that hostile criticisms may cease.

***

It is learned that the Ministry of Finance did not inform the Banking Consortium beforehand of the regulations governing the issue of the gold currency notes. The action of the Government is said to be contrary to previous tacit understandings with the Consortium, and the latter has lodged a protest with the Chinese Government.

***

The French Minister at Peking had repeatedly protested to the Chinese Government against the exchange of diplomatic representatives between China and the Pope, whom the Allies consider as pro-German. Some time this week another protest was addressed to the Government in which the French Minister did not lay much emphasis on the exchange of diplomatic representatives, but he based his argument on the ground of International Law. It was mentioned in the protest that after the war the position of China might be changed, and so it would be better to leave the question in abeyance for the time being.

***

Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, attended the inauguration of the new Parliament, and soon afterwards returned to Peitaiho for recuperation of his health. He declined to negotiate with the French Minister over the question of the appointment of diplomatic representatives between China and the Pope. He has definitely made up his mind to resign, but a number of his Cabinet colleagues have persistently refused to accept his resignation, on the ground that in time of need no patriotic Minister should leave the Cabinet and therefore Mr. Lu must not be allowed to resign.

Peking, August 17, 1918.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

August 14. The French continue to progress between the Matz and the Oise and capture Ribecourt, the fall of which is very important as it commands the road along the Oise towards Compiegne.

August 16. The 3rd French Army completes its great task of capturing the whole plateau of Lassigny.

August 17. The advancing French, British and Canadian forces are menacing Roye, the German hold of which is precarious; the Germans have been pushed back on a front of nearly 9 miles north and south of the Avre.——The French carry the plateau of Autreches, 10 miles northwest of Soissons, thus obtaining a position which dominates the region northward toward the Oise.——The French continue to progress north and south of the Avre; they push their lines south of the Avre to the vicinity of Beauvraignes and take over 1,000 prisoners.

August 19. The French advance on a front of 15 miles between the Oise and the Aisne, penetrating the enemy lines to a maximum depth of 2 miles; Roye is now enveloped on three sides; the French capture the railway station at Roye.——From north of Hebuterne to south of Albert the Germans continue slowly and methodically to retreat.

August 20. The French launch a new attack between the Oise and the Aisne, advancing on a front of 20 miles from Pimprez to Fontenoy.——French troops capture Beauvraignes.

August 21. The French advance 3 miles along the river Oise and reach Sempigny, a mile from Noyon.

CHINA

August 20. The Allies request China to place an embargo on exports from Manchuria to Habarovsk *via* the Sungari River as supplies are reaching the Bolsheviks.——The House of Representatives meets at Peking, Li Chow-chen presiding and 278 members being present.

SIBERIA

August 15. Brigadier-General J. H. Elmsley, C.M.G., D. S. O., of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, is appointed to command the Canadian contingent which is joining the Allied Expeditionary Force in Siberia.

August 16. Sir Charles Eliot, Principal of Hongkong University, is appointed British High Commissioner with diplomatic rank to proceed to Siberia.——Mr. Matsudaira, Chancellor of the Japanese Embassy to Washington, is appointed Japanese Representative with the Japanese expedition to Siberia.——It is announced at Peking that General Otani, Commander of the Japanese expedition to Vladivostock, will take command of the Military Forces of the Allies at Vladivostock, while Admiral Knight (U. S. Navy) will retain the command of the Naval Forces. ——Japanese Marines land at Nikolaievsk at the mouth of the Amur.

August 18. General Otani, Commander of the Japanese expedition to Siberia, arrives at Vladivostock and assumes command of the Allied forces there.

August 21. General Diederichs, Commander of the Czechs, General Paris, the French Representative, and Colonel Robertson, the British Military Attache at Peking, arrive at Harbin.

JAPAN

August 17. In connection with the rice riots in Japan, an Imperial Ordinance is promulgated authorizing the Japanese Government to requisition private stocks of rice for the market.

August 18. An Economic Relief Commission for Siberia under the supervision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs is organized at Tokio.

August 21. Baron Megata is appointed Chief of the Economic Relief Commission to Siberia.

GENERAL

August 17. Mr. Poole, American Consul-General at Moscow, notifies the U. S. Department of State that he intends to remain in Moscow for the purpose of assisting the British and French Consular officials, who are in great personal danger.——A Russian wireless message states that Russia has proposed to Great Britain and France that their Representatives shall be free to depart if like facilities are given to Litvinoff and the other Russian officials in Great Britain and France.

America

American ships carried $83,781,509, or approximately 20 per cent of the ocean export trade of the United States, during April 1918.

The total casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad from the beginning of the war until August 19 were announced to be 21,467, of which 18,707 are in the Army and 2,760 in the Marine Corps.

The total receipts of the American Government from Internal revenue taxes, income and excess profits taxes for the fiscal year 1918 just closed, amounted to G.$3,671,918,236.91. The District of New York, in which is located Wall Street, led the country in the amount of taxes collected. The amount collected in this section was G.$457,058,250.19.

The American Treasury Department on July 15 made public the following information regarding the resources of the Allies as compared with the resources of the Central Powers: The Entente Allies—excluding Russia and including only those British dominions which are self-governing and only the United States proper—have 11,000,000 square miles of territory, 303,000,000 people, and $495,000,000,000 of national wealth. The Central Powers have 1,250,000 square miles of territory, 147,000,000 people, and $134,000,000,000 of national wealth. The Entente owe an aggregate debt of $69,000,000,000, which is about 14 per cent of their total assets. The Central Powers owe $37,000,000,000, or 28 per cent of their national wealth.

On July 10 the Federal Grand Jury in New York began an inquiry into the alleged financial connection between the *New York Evening Mail* and the Imperial German Government. Dr. Edward A.

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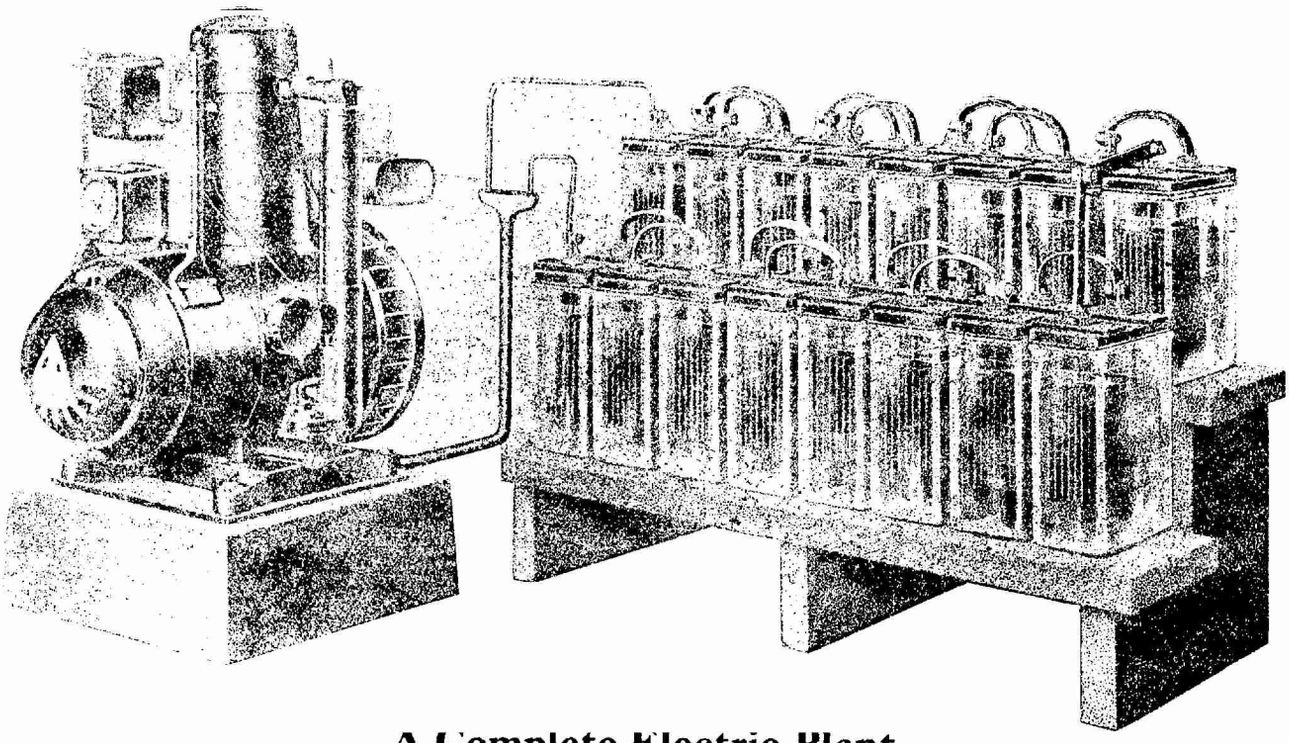

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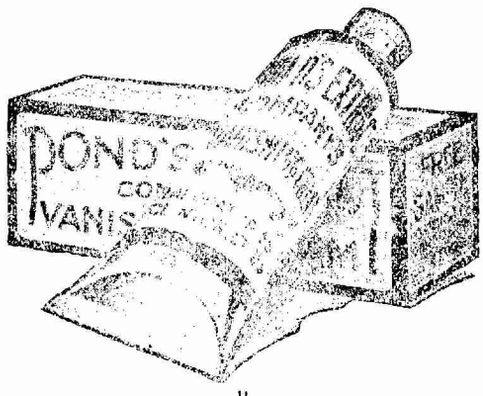

You will be surprised at the result. Tight, dry skin becomes softened and smoothed. Rough skin is banished. Coarsened skin takes on a transparency and delicacy, which shows that a skin which has suffered from exposure to sun, wind and dust can be completely made over by

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S

Vanishing Cream

To put your skin into condition to make it possible to wear a dinner gown with pride after you have been playing tennis or have been out in the sun use Vanishing Cream.

Notice its ready absorption, its delightful perfume of Jacque roses, and particularly the effect of just one application.

Sold Everywhere

Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd.

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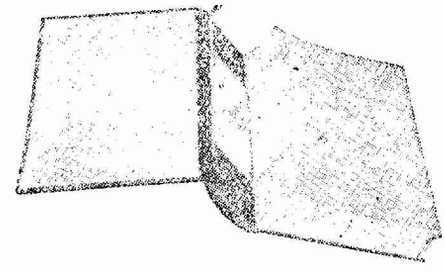

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The binder is in dark green cloth with gold lettering and will make an attractive feature for any library table. It is substantially made and conveniently operated and will keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form and easy of access. After each volume is completed you can lay the back issues away, or have them bound and start over again with the binder on the new volume.

On account of the importance of passing events in the Far East at the present time, you will find it greatly to your advantage to keep the copies of the REVIEW in permanent form for reference as the years go by. The coast of the binder is Mex. $1.50. In case you live outside of Shanghai, add ten cents for postage.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Rumley, owner of the paper, was declared to have financed the newspaper with upward of G. $1,361,000 attained from Dr. Heinrich Albert of Berlin. Dr. Rumley was arrested by the Federal authorities and has been released on $35,000 bail. One of the interesting phases of the case is that the German money was paid over to the newspaper only a week before America declared war otherwise the owners would now be charged with treason. Another interesting phase of the case is that owing to the fact that the paper has been under suspicion since the beginning of the war for this reason it has been forced to adopt an anti-German attitude that outdid any other organ in America, Colonel Roosevelt not excepted.

Men and Events

According to word received here, Consul-General Sammons will leave the United States in September to resume his duties in Shanghai.

M. F. Perkins, senior consul of the U. S. Consulate, Shanghai, has departed for Changsha, Hunan, where he will take charge of the American Consulate. Mrs. Perkins and son accompanied him and will spend a week at Kuling before going on to Changsha.

Andrew J. Brewer has been appointed American Vice-Consul in charge at Amoy, China, during the absence of the American Consul on leave in the United States.

According to word received here, the German language has been barred from the schools in the Philippine Islands.

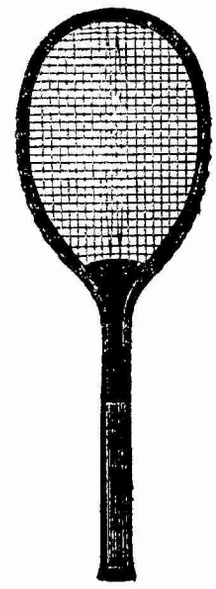
Charles Norris Hartwell, who is engaged in missionary teaching work at Hwanghsien, Shangtung, China, is visiting in Shanghai.

A mass meeting was called by U. S. Consul-in-Charge N. T. Johnson on Friday, August 23, in the United States Courtroom for the purpose of making preparations for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign to be conducted in Shanghai on September 23.

F. L. Tinkham, of the American Trading Company, Shanghai, and president of the Shanghai Athletic Club, has resigned and will depart on Saturday, August 24, for Vladivostock for Y. M. C. A. work with the Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia.

J. Campbell White, of the American Embassy in Japan, has been transferred to Bangkok, Siam, where he will be Charge d'Affaires to the American Legation there. George Pratt Ingersoll, of Connecticut, American Minister to Siam, was compelled to return home because of ill health early in June.

The *Russian Daily News*, which stopped publication in Petrograd when the Bolsheviks overthrew the Russian Provisional Government, has been re-established in Harbin. At present the publication is issued weekly, but the editors hope to make a daily of it soon. An editorial announcement says it is neither a distinctly British nor a distinctly American newspaper but is published for the benefit of the English-speaking people of Russia.



Men's

Tennis Shoes

(NEW STOCK)

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

" The store of quality "

SHANGHAI.

When you Think

Of China's Richest Province,

Think of

SZECHWAN

and you will also think of

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China

Born 1915—Still Existing.

The August issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*, the official organ of the American National Red Cross, contains a picture of the dinner given in Shanghai where plans were made for the second war fund drive by the American and Chinese members of the Red Cross.

The following is from the *Bulletin* issued by the China Club of Seattle: " China's salvation might come by her working to help save the world. To keep out the Huns, China 2,000 years ago built the Great Wall. Walls no longer keep them out. China may do well to come out from behind her walls and fight them alongside her allies."

The American Liberty Loan Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan which were subscribed for by Americans and Chinese in the last drive in Shanghai and other parts of China through the International Banking Corporation, were received by the Bank this week. They are now being sent out to purchasers. The bonds that arrived are " bearer " bonds, the registered bonds having not yet arrived.

The Chinese Government Railways

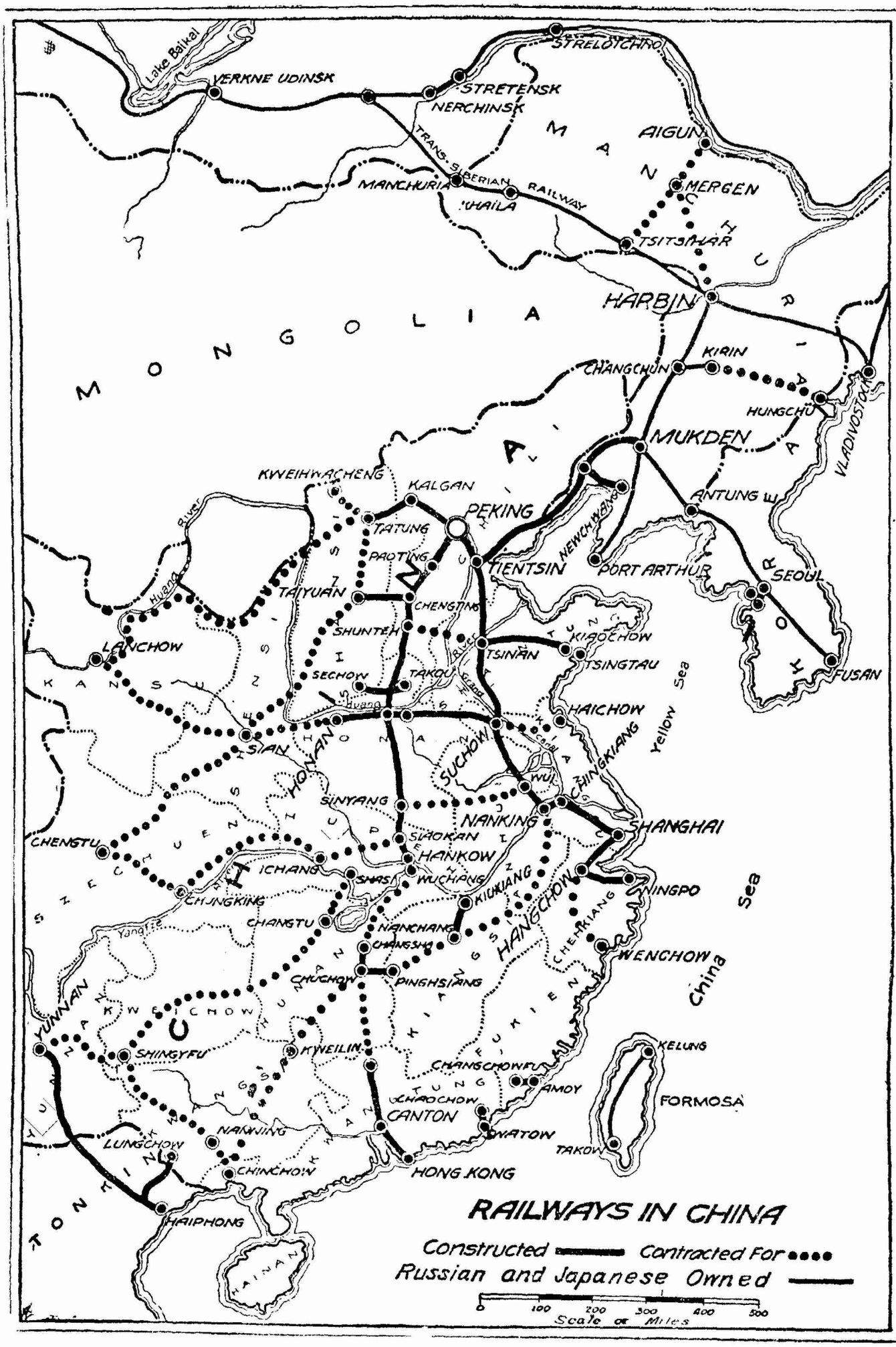
THE Ministry of Communications has recently issued its second preliminary report on the Chinese Government Railways, this covering the latter half of the year of 1915. The first report of a similar nature was published some time ago and covered the first half of the year. This report appears somewhat late but the reason for the delay is easily apparent to the reader when he reflects on what an enormous amount of work had to be done—and under great difficulties. The report is signed by Kung-chao Yih and Ching-chun Wang, Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, and Keng-lin Kuan, Director of the Department of Railways.

The book value of the total investment of Government Railways in China on December 31, 1915, was Mex. $409,523,-351.99, of which amount $6,500,000 was added during the year. The two most important extensions were the junction line at Shanghai upon which over $550,000 was spent during the year, and the "around Peking" branch of the Peking-Kalgan line upon which over $420,000 was spent. Nearly $2,500,000 was spent for new rolling stock. Of this the Peking-Mukden line spent nearly $850,000; $165,000, towards eight locomotives, $180,000 for fourty-four coaches and $504,000 for nearly two hundred goods wagons. The Peking-Hankow spent in round numbers $720,000 for rolling-stock, $194,000 for three locomotives, and $524,000 for one hundred and thirty all steel goods wagons of 40 tons capacity. The Shanghai-Nanking bought six locomotives, eleven coaches and twenty-three goods wagons for a total of $521,000. The principal additions and betterments to permanent way were on the Ching Wang Tao division line of the Peking-Mukden and on the Pukow terminals, but the greater part of the expenditure along this line consisted of a multitude of relatively small jobs.

Discussing the subject of locomotives, the report mentions that the high average tractive capacity of goods locomotives on the Peking-Kalgan lines is due to the presence of several of the Mallet type required by the heavy grades of that line. Mention is also made of the fact that dissatisfaction is felt with the distribution of locomotives between passenger and goods types; for example the Peking-Mukden line has a passenger train kilometrage three-fourths as great as that of Hankow, but it classes only 20 of its locomotives as of the Passenger type, against 47 on the latter line, while on the other hand, its goods train kilometrage is only three per cent greater than that of the Peking-Hankow, but it exports nearly double the number of goods locomotives. The explanation seems to be that many of the locomotives used are of a compromise type and that whereas on one line such a locomotive will be termed Passenger and on another it will be termed Goods.

Table VII of the report gives the Investment Assets or book value of the Railways. The total cost of Chinese Government Railways listed on December 31, as compiled from the reports of the lines, was Mex. $409,523,351.99. From this it appears that the railroads of the country show an average cost of $75,226.37 per kilometer, or $121,064.81 per mile of line.

Table VIII presents by lines the investment assets distributed to constituent elements as an engineer might group them. The total investment assets December 31, 1915, are given as $409,523,351.99. About twelve per cent of this sum is cost of financing, and eleven per cent is general expenditures leaving only about $316,000,000 representing actual labor and material cost of physical property. Of this physical property three heads out of the seventeen account for two thirds of the cost. These heads are Track, Bridge work, and Rolling Stock. While there is considerable labor included under both Track and Bridge work, these three heads decidedly represent material, and imported material at that. Possessing as China does mineral resources in practically unlimited amount, and in similar proportions the labor supply so necessary for developing them, this table adds only another piece of evidence on the industrial program which is desirable in order to reduce the cost of railways yet to be built. It suggests also a consideration which may govern the directions which future contruction should take, for undoubtedly the industrial program will require the use of rail lines. Incidental, but by no means unimportant to the present railway system, is the fact that such a program will add to the traffic and therefore to the present lines.


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNO
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
HAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
CHANGCHUN
KIRIN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TATUNG
PAOTING
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
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HAICHOW
SIAN
HONAN
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SZECHUEN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
China Sea
YUNNAN
KWEICHOW
KWEILIN
SHINGYFU
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
KELUNG
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
TAKOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
TONKING
HAIPHONG
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

05-523

Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

05-524

C. K. Edmunds, president of the Canton Christian College, addressed the China Club of Seattle on June 19. The subject of his address was the "Mental and Spiritual Renovation of China."

A member of an Egyptian Labor Unit on the Western front failed to return to his unit from leave. Several days after the expiration of the leave the commanding officer received the following letter: "To the Managing Director of the British Army, Dear sir: I am sorry not to be able to return to your army but when I returned to Cairo I found that some devil had uprooted my wife. Good God! I am annoyed."

Among the passengers to arrive on the s. s. *Colombia* from San Francisco, August 21, were Paul J. Rainey, noted explorer, naturalist and lecturer, and Edward Heller, taxidermist, who come as head of the third Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. They will depart in a short time for Peking where they will go on a three months' trip into the interior of China. They will also travel through Indo-China and the Philippines.

According to a recent circular issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, that organization last year circulated 9,387,000 copies of the Bible. It has been translated and published in 511 different languages and of these languages 300 did not even possess an alphabet until they were reduced to written form. In addition to its general distribution the Society has since the beginning of the war distributed copies of the Bible to all of the various units making up the Allied armies, each unit receiving the book in its own language.

Among the 25 passengers that sailed on the s. s. *Ecuador* August 20 for the States from Shanghai were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sague, and Miss Katherine Sague, Mrs. Troutwine, Miss Troutwine, J. G. Mansfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Malm, Mr. and Mrs. L. McCoy, P. N. Marsh, Mrs. T. Delburgo and 2 children, Miss J. Bryan, Mrs. J. A. Hayes, F. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cutty, Mrs. Hoverin and 2 children, J. W. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. C. C. Liu, L. C. Chou, Dr. H. P. Shu, Dr. J. D. Lan, H. Y. Lee, Lee Hung-tai, W. D. Reunert, G. Walcott; and Brigadier-General K. Evans and Dr. A. P. Fitzsimmons from Manila, P. I. The liner took an unusually large cargo, including 1,000 bales of silk from Shanghai, 700 tons of cocoanut oil from Manila and over 3,000 tons of general cargo from the Philippines.

About 100 Chinese students will return from America from various universities and colleges early in September. Among some of the prominent ones are: F. Y. Chang, Shangtung, B. A., L. L. B. Harvard, editor of the *Chinese Students' Monthly* 1913-1914, president of the Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A. 1917-1918, member of the Harvard Diplomatic Club and other Institutions; Stewart E. S. Yui, brother of David Z. T. Yui, Hupeh editor-in-chief of the *Chinese Students' Monthly* 1917-1918, editor of the *Chinese Students' Christian Journal* 1916-1917, and graduate student of Wisconsin and Columbia; H. L. Huang, Fukien, M. A. Princeton, Ph. D. Columbia, editor of the *Far Eastern Bulletin* and of the *Chinese Students' Monthly*, Member of the P. B. K. Society and other organizations; H. C. Zen, Szechwan, M. A. Columbia, editor of *Science* and of the *Chinese Students' Quarterly.*

J. I. Ezra, of Shanghai, was expelled from the Shanghai Race Club at a general meeting held on August 20 for the purpose of considering charges that had been brought against him in connection with the recent series of baseball games played in Shanghai by the Ninth Cavalry team (colored) of Manila, P. I., the Meiji University team of Japan and the Shanghai Amateur Baseball team. The charges against Mr. Ezra and two others whose cases have not yet been dealt with was that they had bribed the Ninth Cavalry team to lose two games, one to Meiji and the other to the Navy team. Those involved denied the charges of bribery but admitted that they had given the negroes Mex. $1,000 on the night following their defeat by Meiji and another $1,000 on the night following their defeat by the Navy. In explanation they said that they had not given the negroes the money as bribery but had given them the money out of generosity because they had won bets on the games to the amount of about Mex. $15,000. In connection with the discussion of the case the fact was also brought out that the $15,000 which they had won on the game had been turned over to the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club with instructions to do with it as the Club should see fit. It is understood that the money will be devoted to charitable purposes.

Chinese Newspapers Becoming More Powerful

Although newspapers in China in the Western meaning of the term have been in existence for only about thirty years they have now become so influential, according to Chao Tsun-huai, editor of the *Republican Daily News* of Shanghai, that no government in China can exist without their support. This statement was made by Chao Tsun-hai in connection with an address on the subject "Efficiency in Journalism in China," which he delivered before the Advertising Club of China Tuesday evening, August 20, at the Carlton Cafe. The speaker traced the development of modern journalism in China and stated that the greatest growth had been in the last five years in spite of the political troubles and revolutions that the country has been subject to. Continuing, he said that the downfall of Yuan Shi-kai and last year of Chang Hsun could be directly traced to public opinion aroused through newspaper enterprise. In connection with the present government in Peking he said that more and more newspapers are coming to oppose the policy of the present Premier and Cabinet and prophesied that if the opposition continued their downfall would only be a matter of time. He said that China has an old saying, "Heaven is looking at us," and although many Chinese government officials appear to pay no attention to public opinion, this saying still applies, and no corrupt official can any longer continuously ignore newspaper publicity.

In a few words of advice to the Chinese editors at the meeting, the speaker said that, because of the ignorance on the part of the general public in China as to public affairs, it is the duty of the newspapers to stir up and stimulate public opinion. In conclusion, he said that Chinese newspapers are striving for truthfulness, both in their advertising and news columns. He appealed to foreign firms to do more advertising in Chinese newspapers and also urged foreign advertisers to pay

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—:o:—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.- With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

05-525

more liberal advertising rates since this would enable the newspapers to acquire larger circulations and more influence. After the address a business meeting of the Club was held at which the members voted unanimously to affiliate with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Several letters of congratulation from the president and secretary of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in America were read at the meeting. It was also voted that the Club should soon start a small monthly magazine in both Chinese and English in order that the members both in Shanghai and the outports may be kept informed of the activities of the Club.

Correspondence

Something Going on in the East

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

I have certainly enjoyed the REVIEW. It seems to me that you are doing just the publicity work which is absolutely necessary to preserve the peace of the Pacific if anything will. I am a missionary at home on furlough and I have found the matter in the REVIEW most helpful to me in presenting the situation of the Far East. I have found that most people are eager to know the conditions over there but most of them have little knowledge of what is really going on. On the other hand I think that I can safely say that people are coming to realize more than ever before that there is something going on in the East that they should know about. They are asking more intelligent questions and I believe that the outlook is more encouraging and that our people are waking up.

Very sincerely yours,

DR. GRACE I. CRANDALL

Milton, Wisconsin.

Women's Work

Mme. Botchkareva Says Y. W. C. A. Women are Unfit for Soldiers

Mme. Botchkareva, former chief of the Russian Battalion of Death, addressed the members of the Young Women's Christian Association at Washington, D. C., on July 7 on "Women Unfit to be Soldiers," according to a Washington newspaper. The speaker told of actual experiences, having fought and been wounded in fighting Germans. She spoke at the Y. W. C. A. Country Club at Chevy Chase and was introduced by Mrs. Hamilton Bayley. Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, was among the guests present. While addressing the meeting Mme. Botchkareva was attired in the uniform of a Russian commander and wore a number of medals. In the course of her speech, she said: "I know you are all friends and allies of my country and I believe you know Russia always was a great and honorable country, but she is bearing her cross. She has lost more of her sons through war than any of the Allied nations. But I want you to know her people. They are open-hearted, if uneducated. Because of these facts the German spies have taken advantage of them. Russia feels she must again stand up. And she asks the Allies to help her win back her place. And when she does stand up she will be the great and honorable nation she was before her downfall." Mme. Botchkareva urged the women of Washington to work diligently and earnestly in their war work. "Doing pretty things is not doing the best things and women do not make good soldiers. They cannot stand the stress of actual warfare in the trenches and in the field. But women can perform great and helpful service behind the lines at home." Accompanying Mme. Botchkareva were Miss Bouinistroff, of the Russian Embassy, and Lieut. Philippoff, of the Russian army, who saved the life of Mme. Botchkareva on the field of battle.

Women Engaged in War Industries Sell Hair

According to a London newspaper the British women upon entrance in war industries have bobbed their hair. Many of the women have had their hair made up into switches for use until it grows long again. Some of them have sold their hair, prices ranging from G. $1.75 to $6 an ounce, depending upon the color and the length. The weight of an average head of hair is from four to six ounces. Best prices are paid for fair or auburn hair, or hair with a burnish or sheen, as this is the most highly prized, for it cannot be imitated. Black hair is too common to command a high price and all hair must be undyed.

Red Cross Notes

It has been announced that the Red Cross war council has appropriated the sum of $158,200 for the purchase of 150 portable huts, which are to be sent to the American Red Cross in England. They are to be used as dispensaries and immune wards at camps for American troops.

The heroism of the American women Red Cross workers at the front is shown in a letter written to Secretary of State Lansing, Washington, D. C., from his sister, Miss Katherine Eyck Lansing, who has been engaged in canteen work with the American Red Cross in France.

An appropriation of $71,278 has been voted to be given by the American Red Cross war council for the purchase of 452 tons of foodstuffs, including flour, rice, beans, sugar, fats and salt, and 30 tons of soap, to be shipped to the Red Cross commission to Serbia. This amount will practically constitute a six months' supply for 10,000 persons.

According to the *Official Bulletin*, the following address has been issued to the women of America: "Training and experience in modern nursing is one of the most valuable gifts you can make to your nation. All possessed of this skill must make it directly available either in military hospitals or in home defense nursing. When 32,000 nurses have been withdrawn for service in military hospitals, all of the remaining nursing resources must be mobilized. Enroll in the Red Cross for assignment to the military forces or for community service, which is the second line of defense."

A special commission has been appointed by the American Red Cross to Switzerland, as was announced by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council. This step was taken because of the increase in activities of the Red Cross in that country.

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6 50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang ..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18	Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R.	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second Day	..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
Nanking ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Kiangwan ..... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.52*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	....	..
Changan ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou ..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17.40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14 08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..
Shanghai South..... a.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.26*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	.	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao .... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Women and Events

Miss Jeanette Rankin, representative from Montana, has announced that she will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate to succeed Senator Walsh, who is a candidate for re-election in November. At the present time there is no Republican candidate.

Miss Caroline E. Furness, Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College, plans to sail for the Orient at an early date as the representative of various organizations with the purpose of strengthening the ties between the United States and Japan. Miss Furness has been named as a special member of the Educational Committee of the National Council of Women.

Miss Olga Masaryk, who is called the "Joan of Arc" of the oppressed Czech-Slovak race, is winning much support to her cause in America. Her father has been acknowledged by France and Great Britain as the head of the provisional government in Bohemia and he has come to the United States with his daughter to obtain America's official recognition.

Dr. Anne Howard Shaw, for years leader of the suffrage movement in America, heads the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, to coordinate the activities and resources of the women of the country and to supply a direct channel of communication between women and governmental departments.

"Long hours do not pay," is England's message to the 1,250,000 women in war industries, and the Federal policy is equal pay for equal work and eight hours a day with a living wage, as announced for the war program.

M. C. P.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Bureaucracy the Cause of Rice Riots

By Mr Wakamiya, Editor of the "Chuwo Shimbun," Tokio

The chief cause which is to be attributed to the recent food trouble in Japan is the ignorance of the governmental officials as regards the true nature of the problem. The Japanese politics under the control of the bureaucratic government is merely a literary translation of the Western political science. In the Imperial Universities, the hot-beds of the Japanese bureaucrats, the students are taught merely of the principles of political science laid down by the Western scholars, while they are given no chance to study the things which are unique and characteristic in Japan alone. Being graduated from the schools, they enter the governmental service to take charge of various important administrative functions. But, how can these young officials handle the complicated political affairs without knowing anything of the things Japanese? The government has sent a number of these young officials to the West in order to let them investigate the social situation there in war-time. We do not know as to what they are doing, but it is to be remembered that, while these boys are studying the things Western, the people at home are suffering from an unprecedented high cost of living, that the riotous movement has already started in connection with the high price of rice, and that the initiators of the movement were not men but women whom they despise as weaklings.

The Enemy in Japan

From the "Yorozu," Tokio

Japan is now fighting against Germany on the side of the Allies. Despite the fact, it is noticeable that the hostile feeling of the Japanese people toward Germany is not as violent as that of the other nations of the Allies. For instance, the teaching of the German language has been abolished in many schools in America, and it is even reported that in a certain city in America the officials have been prohibited to use German in ordinary conversations in the streets. Contrary to this, the Teutonic language is taught in all universities and colleges here. Some weeks ago, a number of university professors, who received their education in German universities, held a banquet in Tokio, inviting several German friends. The event naturally caused much disapprobation on the part of the Allied residents in the Capital, but strangely enough, the majority of the Japanese people overlooked the fact as if they were little interested in such a dispute like this. A few days ago a similar event happened in a certain hotel in Kanda, which again caused extreme ill-feeling on the part of the foreign residents here. These are certainly a few exceptions and it is improper to judge that the Japanese people as a whole are friendly to Germany simply from these exceptional events. But at the same time it is the duty of the leaders of the Empire to teach the people the real and fundamental meaning of the war, the reason why Japan has entered in it, and the duty the Japanese people are required to do as a member of the Allies. On the other hand the Japanese people should realize that there are some among the so-called leaders of the Empire who harbor views which are objectionable and consequently harmful for the friendly intercourse with the other Allied nations. Recently, the Terauchi Government has exerted itself for stopping the publication of news or opinions on the ground that they are objectionable and harmful for Japan's international policy. But the people should remember that there has been no news or opinions ever published which were more objectionable and harmful than the utterance of the Premier himself, who declared that an alliance between Germany and Japan would be probable some time in the future.

Social Crisis in Japan

From the "Nichi Nichi," Tokio.

Japan is on the brink of a great social crisis. The fact is not only to be attributed to the recent trouble in connection with the high price of rice alone, nor to several economic situations which are peculiar and characteristic in every nation in war-time, but rather is due to the general social unrest which has been felt in this country during the last few years. In any country there is a certain sort of social unrest in war-time. But the social unrest Japan is now feeling is more fundamental. The bureaucrats, who are always near-sighted and consequently are very optimistic, are saying that the recent trouble is limited only to a portion of the people which is suffering from starvation as the result of the high price of rice. But the actual fact is far from this superficial

observation. The so-called rice riots which are spreading like wildfire to various parts of the country are not only the movement of the poor or the starved. Contrary to this, many who do not keenly feel the oppression of the rice problem are also participating in the riot movement as enthusiastically as their colleagues who are really suffering. Why have they entered the movement? Because they themselves, too, feel a great social unrest, and with this feeling they cannot help but to participate in the movement initiated by their neighbors. They declare: "Our neighbors are starving, and the only way to save ourselves from starvation in the future is to prevent the trouble by helping our neighbors now suffering."

The Manchuli Trouble

From the "Kung Yen Pao," Peking

After sending troops to Vladivostock, Japan has surprised this country with another expedition to Manchuli from Harbin. The world knows very well her declaration and announcement to the Allied Powers, she says that before sending out the expedition she had first obtained the approval of the Chinese Government. This is not true. We have received information, from a reliable source, that last month in an informal visit a certain Japanese official asked what would be the decision of the Chinese Government should the Three Eastern Provinces be menaced, and in reply the latter stated that should there be any such necessity the Chinese Government would certainly follow the provisions made in the Sino-Chinese Agreement, etc. Again at the beginning of this month the Government received information from the Japanese authorities stating that the situation in Manchuli had become very critical, and that it was time for the Japanese troops to cooperate with the Chinese troops in defending the districts on the frontier. Although we are not in possession of the original text of the reply sent to the Japanese Legation, we are informed that the Government has tried to convince the Japanese authorities of the non-existence of the alleged dangers in Manchuli where, according to the reports of the Tuchuns of the Three Eastern Provinces, peace and tranquillity is still being preserved: therefore there is no necessity for Japan to send troops there, etc. Since then no communication has been received from the Japanese. We do not know to what extent the above report is true, but one thing is sure, that no previous approval has ever been obtained from our Government. The expedition deserves the serious attention of the Allied Powers; and as no approval has been given, our Government must lodge a strong protest against the actions of the Japanese Government.

Control of the Japanese Press

From the "Chuwo," Tokio

Secrecy and suppression are the unique characteristics of the bureaucrats as horns of the oxen and canine teeth of the wolves. Now the Terauchi Government is almost concentrating its energy on the censorship and the suppression of newspapers. But this is only the natural course of events, so far as the bureaucrats like the Ministers of the Terauchi Cabinet are concerned. There are, as a matter of course, great differences between the suppression of papers and the prohibition of news under the censorship. The former is what the bureaucrats of this country have long advocated in the last 30 years in their fight with the liberals, and, in consequence, the people are quite accustomed to it. But the latter, the prohibition of publishing news at the government's will, is rather a recent invention. The people seldom know what it really is. Frankly speaking, the bureaucrats prefer the latter measure because by this they can conceal their ignorance and failure from the people's attentive eyes. In other words, whenever the government suppresses the papers the attentive eyes of the people easily find out where the trouble is. But by prohibiting the publication of news before it goes to the press, the government is entirely free from the criticism on the part of the people, while those who suffer from that measure are limited only to the press circles.

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Chinese Own and Operate Largest Publishing House in Orient

BY Y. L. CHANG

IF there is any one single agency that is counted upon as being instrumental in the introduction of new ideas into China, rendering possible dynamic changes in political institutions, industries and forms of education, it is the Commercial Press Ltd. Aside from the material gains it has earned for itself, it has certainly rendered praiseworthy and valuable service to the country as a whole. Although other similar printing businesses, as well as a number of similar organizations under missionary control, may be said to have exerted no insignificant influence in the same direction, the Commercial Press Ltd. has every reason to consider itself as occupying a pre-eminent position. The enormous output every year of text books and other new books edited or translated from various sources speaks well for the achievements of this "all-Chinese" enterprise.

1. The following simple and brief story about Z. F. How, founder of the Commercial Press Ltd., may prove to be of interest to the readers of MILLARD'S REVIEW. Mr. How was born in a village of Kiangsu Province and his father was a farmer. Compelled by circumstances, his father came to Shanghai to make a living by keeping a small store. Young How was left to the care of relatives in the country. Two years afterwards when he was eleven years of age his mother visited him. On leaving, he insisted on accompanying her to Shanghai. She objected, but because of his persistence she brought him to Shanghai, where he entered a primary school of the Presbyterian Church. Then he spent one year at a hospital as an apprentice, and afterwards took up printing work and continued in the calling until he was twenty-six, when he started a business in his own name with the cooperation of two relatives of his, the Messrs. Baos, with an initial capital of $4,000 shared by the three. This was the beginning of the Commercial Press Ltd., which took place in February 1896. The new enterprise was situated at Kiangsi Road, Shanghai. In the second year it was moved to Peking Road. The Press now had twelve rooms instead of two as at first while at Kiangsi Road. The new place at Peking Road was destroyed by fire in 1902. Another new office had to be put up on North Fukien Road and a separate business office was arranged at Honan Road. Owing to the growing demand for text books because of the dawn of new learning in China, another office for editing and translating was established at Boone Road in 1903. Later on, in 1905, offices for both printing and editing were moved over to Paoshan Road and housed in the same premises. And in 1908 a large building was put up on Honan Road with ample accomodations for the company's head office.

With a capital of $4,000 to start, the company has now increased its capital to $3,000,000 in less than twenty-two years.

The Japanese once had an interest in the company some years ago and were owners of about one-fourth of the capital. Japanese investments came in when Mr. How contemplated the establishment of an additional branch of the publication business. With the introduction of Japanese capital, the company changed from a private concern to a limited company. Through the instrumentality of Mr. How, however, the Japanese-owned shares were redeemed in 1914 and resold to Chinese shareholders. So the company now is a purely Chinese concern with 300,000 shares of $100 each.

2. The total volume of business for 1916 exceeded three million dollars and net profits amounted to more than $430,000. It can be seen that the profits for 1916 exceeded the original capital of the company when it first started in 1896 by more than ten times.

The company's business has made great strides since 1903 when the movement for new education was on foot. The bulk of business carried on by the company ever since has been in text books, both primary and advanced, and it was the increased demand for text books that called for the establishment of a separate department devoted solely to the work of editing and translating, from which are produced not only works in Chinese but also in English.

In order to enable the reader to get an idea of what the company has accomplished, the following figures, representing the output of the Press for 1916, are available:

Type set	pages	936,000
Printed from type & plates	,,	12,400,000,000
Single color litho printing	,,	1,800,000,000
Colored litho printing	,,	2,480,000,000
Books bound in foreign style.	vol.	100,000,000
Books bound in Chinese style	,,	165,000,000
Types cast	lbs	484,500
Inks (black) used	,,	62,000
Colored inks used	,,	13,132
Paper used	reams	163,301
Stereo and electro plates made	pieces	500,000
Matrices made	,,	384,000
Job printing	,,	$768,000

The best seller of all the books published is the National Reader, of which more than a million copies were sold in 1916. In order to meet the needs of the majority of pupils for both lower primary as well as higher primary schools, the company has made the republican series of text books so low in price that very few beginners if any will have to lose the opportunity of a primary course of education because of inability to pay for text books. For these books, namely the National Reader, Ethical Reader and Arithmetic, a pupil of the lower primary school needs to pay only seven cents and they will last him for the whole term. And for a pupil of the higher primary school to buy six books, namely the Ethical Reader, National Reader, Arithmetic, History, Geography and Science, he needs to pay only thirteen cents for the whole term.

Of the total number of books printed and sold, the Board of Education has approved one thousand and three hundred and ninety-three books and one hundred and sixty-five maps and charts.

Aside from the thousands of their own publication, the company sells imported books from the leading publishers of Europe and America.

3. The company has a board of eleven directors; three auditors; one general manager; and one sub-manager. Kau Von-Dze is now general manager. The Boards of Directors and Auditors are changed once a year. They may be re-elected, but auditors cannot hold office for more than three terms. For ordinary routine business and matters of less importance the general-manager and sub-manager are held responsible but for matters of importance, meetings of the Board of Directors have to be called. On the Board of Directors of 1916 distinguished personages like Dr. Wu Ting-Fang and Chang Chien were included.

4. The various departments, business, printing, and editorial—each have a superintendent. The Head Office or business department—a building of four storeys—is situated on Honan Road. It was erected ten years ago. In the various departments in the Head Office the employees number about three hundred.

Below is a somewhat detailed account made by Dr. Fong Sec, chief editor of the company's English department, describing the general equipment of the Head Office: "The Head Office is a four-storey re-enforced concrete building with iron pillars. Long counters and high bookcases with revolving book shelves made of teakwood, and an automatic cash delivery system, which is the first of its kind introduced into China, are the distinctive features of the well furnished salesroom, which occupies the ground floor. The educational supply department carries in stock every requisite of the classroom, from kindergarten materials to models of the human body. It also handles sporting goods and keeps in stock athletic supplies from England and America.

"In the exhibition rooms annexed to the salesroom to the south are displayed in glass cases samples of the different apparatus manufactured at the company's own works. The display includes a collection of stuffed birds, insects and animal life preserved in alcohol, and studies in rice, cotton, the silk-worm, and other products.

"The second and third storeys are devoted to offices. On the fourth floor is a large dining room where the staff of more than three hundred employees take their meals. A roof garden is furnished for the recreation of the employees. The building has an elevator, which carries both freight and passengers."

Besides the Head Office, there are located in the important cities throughout the country about fifty branch offices and over a thousand agencies in the different commercial centers of the South Sea Islands., Japan, Europe and America.

The printing works are situated on North Honan Road, covering an area of fifty-five mow of land. There are in all seven buildings within the same compound—one for printing; one foundry; one administration building; one Chinese bindery; one for the art department; and two godowns. They are finished with electric lights, and telephones. About 1,600 employees are found working here in twenty separate departments, besides a host of others who are engaged outside doing the work of book-binding.

In the letter-press department there are fifty-three presses imported from England and America and a few from Germany. The lithographing department has twenty cylinder presses and two aluminum machines. Altogether the printing department has one hundred and twenty-five presses in operation. Three automatic "off set" presses and a machine for tin plate printing are new additions to the lithographing department. The offset presses are turning out bank notes, Government bonds, and beautiful calendars by the thousands.

The type-casting room has twenty hand-casting machines and seven automatic type casters. The average output of this department is fifteen hundred lbs. of type, and one hundred lbs. of leads daily. A machine shop is a new addition to the plant with the most up-to-date drilling, planing and shaping machines. It not only repairs but also manufactures all kinds of small printing machinery.

Then there is the educational supply department in which are manufactured all kinds of apparatus for school use and laboratories. Here are produced also pressed plants, mounted birds, and stuffed animals, toys and articles for kindergarten. Ink also is made here; so are anatomical models for teaching physiology and hygiene.

The photo engraving department occupies a separate building which is fully equipped for all kinds of half-tone three color and hydrographic map work. This department is also said to be equipped with the second largest camera in the world. The administration building, which is a three-storey brick structure, has been erected only recently in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the press. About four hundred women and girls are employed here doing the work of binding, stitching and folding.

The editorial department occupies a three-storey building. One hundred and fifty scholars are busily engaged here, writing text-books, translating foreign books, and editing and compiling for magazines and other publications. Royalty is paid on books written by outsiders or the work is done by contract. Books are turned out here on ethics, politics, economics, history, geography, science, mathematics, languages, manual training, dictionaries, etc. Magazines published include magazines for general readers, educational journals, ladies' journals, short story magazines, children's magazines, the *English Student* and the *English Weekly*.

5. A new development of the work under the editorial department is of a correspondence school which offers a course in English. More than sixteen hundred persons have registered for this course. Plans have also been contemplated to offer a course in Chinese by correspondence.

The company is doing philanthropic work by engaging in educational activities for the public good, which is certainly very commendable, and under its auspices is now financing five different grades of educational institutions—Kindergarten, Primary, Industrial, Commercial and Normal schools.

Marks of distinction received by the company include a gold medal at Sungkiang exhibition (1908); a special recommendation to the Throne from the Nangyang Industrial Exposition (1909); and a gold medal from the International Exposition held at Turin (1912).

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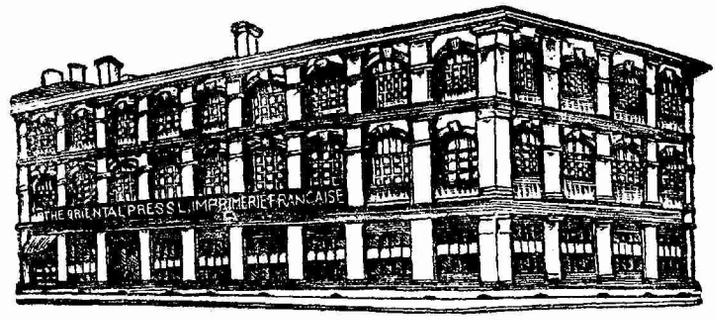

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

Vegetable Dyes Used by the Chinese

From the Chinese point of view, the dye is one of the most important considerations in the making of a rug. In western China we find that the craftsman, whose family has doubtless been in the business for generations, takes a greater pride in the production of a certain color than do the newly established rug men in Peking and vicinity. "Ninghsia dyes never fade" is a saying in China. Yet the native dyes used in Peking, if properly set, will outlast the carpet. Providing the dyer does his work honestly, there is nothing that has yet been discovered that will bleach the rug without ruining the fabric. The rug can be boiled to shreds without affecting the dye in the least.

Before the war, when aniline dyes were much cheaper, some native rug men preferred to use aniline dyes because it simplified the process and was less expensive. The aniline-dyed product quickly fades and will not stand the washing process. There are still some aniline-dyed products to be found, and the native rug men occasionally foist one upon the unsuspecting tourist who has the temerity to buy without the advice of an expert.

Every rug maker dyes the yarn to match the colors in the designs that are submitted. At one dyeing he must make enough to finish the rug, otherwise there is a variation in the color and the rug is streaked. The yarn is dyed in large iron caldrons, in which the dye is first made. The skilled dyer times his work just as a photographer times his photographic plate. The dye should never be wrung from the skein, as this results in uneven distribution. Sometimes it is rinsed several times in cold water before it is hung up to dry. The master hand knows the exact moment when the yarn has finished drying in the sun. The dye maker has no books or recipes, but memorizes all his formulas. There is generally displayed at some place in the shop a great number of small patterns showing all the different colors and tints of which that particular proprietor is master. When a rug maker receives an order for a rug, the whole supply of yarn to be used is dyed and set. It is then displayed pending the buyer's inspection before the weavers are set to work. If a particular shade is sought, the dyer will experiment until the required tint has been found.

The old Chinese rug makers, although masters in the art of color making, confined themselves to a very limited number of colors. This has been followed to a certain extent by the moderns. In the use of blues and yellows the Chinese artisan doubtless stands pre-eminent. The use of the true imperial yellow is very rare, although an endless number of shades in this color are designated imperial. The reds sometimes have a yellowish tinge or hue. There are many shades of salmon pink and reds, the salmon pink being produced from species of redwood grown in western China.

Minerals are scarcely if ever used. The dyers of Ninghsia in Kansu are famous for their beautiful shades of red. This color is produced from a berry grown in Kansu Province. Red is also produced from redwood. Madder (*Rubia cordifolia*) is a creeper whose stems and roots when ground and boiled produce a red that is used as the basis of many shades. It is also said that some of the old craftsmen occasionally use sheep's blood to produce a deep vermilion. Perhaps the best known red dye in China is the safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), called the red flower by the Chinese. The seed of this flower is said to have originally come from Turkestan.

Brown comes from the dye yam, or *shu liang*, as the Chinese call it. It produces a dark-brown color and is widely used in China in the dyeing of cloth. If a darker shade is desired gallnuts and alum are used. Acorn husks are sometimes used to produce this color.

Blue comes from the indigo plant. One of the many varieties which grows in China (*Polygonum tinctorium*) is grown in the northern Provinces. The use of blue is rather a difficult and tedious process. If the work is carelessly done the blue does not go clear through and the yarn when woven into the rug and clipped off shows a white spot in the center of the strand. A rug made up of such yarn is very unsatisfactory. Most of the blues used by the Chinese have indigo as their basis, and this in combination with other materials produces all the shades known.

Purple is obtained from hollyhocks and from the bark of *Lithospermum erythrorhizon*. The coloring matter is brightest if the plant is dug in early spring.

Yellow is obtained from the buds of a large tree known as *Sophora Japonica*, widely scattered over China. Locust seed also produces a yellow as well as an olive green. Some craftsmen first dye the yarn a fast yellow. When it is set, it is dipped in red and exposed to the air for a very long period. As a result, the red fades and the yellow remains, with just a blush of red that is very pleasing to the eye. Green dyes are obtained from *Rhamnus tinctoria* and other species of buckthorn. Indigo and yellow produce a green dye, but this color is very little used in Chinese rugs.

Black is obtained from gallnuts. When mixed with cochineal and other substances, the powder from the galls produces gray, brown and fawn tints. Black is also obtained from pomegranate rind and vinegar.—*From a U. S. Consular Report.*

History of the Banking Consortium

The *New York Journal of Commerce* in connection with the discussion of the proposed loan of G. $50,000,000 to China, prints an interesting review of the history of the Banking Consortium that is now considering the problem of making financial advances to China for currency and industrial purposes. The international group of British, French, German and American Bankers that soon took on the name of the Banking Consortium, grew out of the complications created over the financing of a railway line from Canton to Hankow. This railway line was first planned several years before 1905 by a company that was known as the American-China Development Company. Progress on the matter was slow and after a time the American interest passed by purchase into the hands of the Belgians who were working for a Franco-Russian combination represented by the Russo-Chinese Bank. This involved a breach of the agreement made by the American concessionaires and the Chinese Government, so the Government decided to purchase back the thirty miles of road already constructed. The Government of Hongkong, which really had inspired the Chinese Government to oppose the American interests, now with the approval of the British Government lent the Chinese G. $5,000,000. In return the Chinese promised that all capital, materials and equipment should come from British sources. This promise was

made in 1905, but soon thereafter, the Germans appeared on the scene and offered to put up the money and waive the right to financial control which the British insisted upon. This led to a British protest and in due time a protest also on the part of America. So thus out of this muddle in international finance, grew the Banking Consortium. Finally representatives from Russia and Japan were admitted and thus the so-called Six-Power Group came into existence which charged itself with the whole question of Chinese loans for reconstruction and railway purposes. But the entire story is not yet completed, for when on March 19, 1913, the American "group," composed of J. P. Morgan & Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Company, the First National Bank and the National City Bank, sounded out President Wilson to see whether his views on lending money to China coincided with the views of his predecessor, President Taft, Mr. Wilson immediately said that the policy of the Consortium toward China was "obnoxious to the principles upon which the government of our people rests." Now in the light of further understanding and safeguards, the American Secretary of State has given his permission for American re-participation in the Banking Consortium. The reorganized Consortium will consist of America, France, Great Britain and Japan. Germany is out of it, as is also Russia, and as the scenes have shifted on account of the war the money will now have to come largely from America and Japan.

A Japanese Cure-All

Advertisements in Japanese papers tell of the remarkable properties of a new patent medicine, which not only cures all bodily ills but mental troubles as well. For the benefit of modest American manufacturers we reprint a portion of the advertisement:

"Vita is earnestly recommended for the following persons:
"Those who wish always to be in bright spirits.
"Those who wish to enhance their physical strength.
"Those who wish always to enjoy perfect health.
"Those who wish to work hard with tireless energy.
"Those who wish to recover quickly from physical or mental exhaustion entailed by laborious work.
"Those who wish to forget unpleasant consciousness or painful recollections.
"Those who have lost appetite for food.
"Those who are losing energy or spirit through age or illness.
"Those who are tired after hard work or study.
"Those who are cursed with constitutionally weak health.
"Those who are lean in body or weakish in health.
"Those who are suffering from anaemia.
"Those who have colorless complexion.
"Those who are suffering from coldness of limbs at night or sleeplessness.
"Those who are subject to fits of weeping without reason.
"Those who are cursed with maudlin sentimentalism.
"Those who have pessimistic outlook on life.
"Those who are downhearted through worry or disappointment."

All this is offered for the ridiculously low price of Yen 1.50 per bottle.

World's Production of Raw Silk

The Union of the Raw-Silk Merchants of Lyon has just made public the statistics for the production of raw silk throughout the world for the year 1917. It is to be noted that the exports from the Far East are not known with certainty, and consequently the estimate of the crop for the year 1917 is provisional.

Furthermore, in the complete absence of information on the production of Austria-Hungary and other countries of the Levant, the figures given for these countries are the same as those given for 1915.

Countries	Pounds
WESTERN EUROPE	
France	451,948
Italy	6,217,034
Spain	154,323
Austria	187,393
Hungary	143,300
Total	7,153,998
LEVANT AND CENTRAL ASIA	
Turkey: Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania Greece, Salonica, Crete, Caucasus, Turkestan, Central Asia and Persia	2,292,807
FAR EAST	
China: Exports from Shanghai (including tussahs, filatures, etc.)	10,251,492
China: Exports from Canton (including exports to Bombay and India)	5,081,654
Japan: Exports from Yokohama	34,061,410
East Indies: Exports from Bengal and Cashmere	231,485
Indo-China: Exports from Saigon, Haifong, etc	11,023
Grand total, 1917	59,083,869
Grand total 1916 (corrected)	59,800,371

The production for 1917 is but slightly inferior to the production of the preceding year, thanks to the fact that the exports from Japan have increased by more than 2,200,000 pounds.

The Asia Banking Corporation

The formal announcement was made on July 15 of the Asia Banking Corporation, organized for the purpose of extending American Banking interests in China, Siberia and the dependencies and insular possessions of the United States. The corporation is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and will maintain its head office in New York. The capital is G. $2,000,000 and the surplus is G. $500,000, all of which has been subscribed. The following American Financial Institutions are prominently identified with the movement: The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Mercantile Bank of America, the Anglo and London and Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Portland Oregon and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle. The directors are: Charles H. Sabin, New York; Thatcher M. Brown, Middletown, N. J.; Albert Breton, New York; Eugene W. Stetson, New York; George Ed. Smith, New York, Ralph Dawson

Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York; Russell S. Coutant, Flushing, L. I., New York; George A. Hannigan, Mount Vernon, New York; Frederick W. Trabold, Arverne, Long Island, New York; Lansing P. Reed, New York; Havens Grant, Montclair, N. J.

Molybdnum Mine Opened in Ing-Tai District of Fukien

A Chinese company composed of merchants from the Straits Settlements have recently opened a molybdenite mine in the Ing-Tai district near Fukien. The company is called the Chung-Shih Mining Company and is capitalized at Mex. $120,000. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining modern machinery the mine is now operated by primitive means. The veins carrying the mineral cover a territory of several miles. The company now has about twenty tons of the mineral in stock. Molybdnum is a white mineral resembling iron in color, malleability and difficulty of fusibility. It forms a steel-like alloy combined with carbon and is used in the manufacture of steel. Wang Chin-ting, a Chinese engineer educated in America, is manager of the company.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The United States in 1917 exported 428,465 pounds of condensed milk, the largest part of which was taken by the United Kingdom, which amounted to 157,755 pounds.

A recent report of the American Consul at Amoy, China, stated that in 1917 Narcissus lily bulbs were exported from Amoy to the amount of G. $26,935, which was an increase from G. $14,605 for the previous year. The entire shipments went to the United States.

The branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China which has been located at Foochow, China, for the last 47 years, has been closed. The reason given for the discontinuance of the branch at Foochow is that its staff has been so depleted because of the war and it is impossible to obtain men.

Japan is now represented in London by three banking institutions, the Sumitomo Bank being the third to open a branch there. This bank is said to be one of the most influential financial institutions in Japan. It was incorporated in 1912 to take over the private bank of the Sumitomo family. The paid-up capital and reserve amount to $13,500,000 and total deposits as of December 31 last to $94,000,000, as compared with $32,500,000 on June 30, 1914.

The United States for the eighth month ending February 1918, imported crude rubber to the amount of 245,849,142 pounds. The figure for the same period for the preceding year was 174,197,460 pounds. The value of the rubber imported in the 1918 period in American dollars was $134,397,564. In the eight months' period ending February 1917, the United States exported rubber tires for automobiles to the amount of G. $8,577,601. This was over $1,000,000 more than that exported the previous year. In the eight months' period ending February 1918, America exported passenger automobiles to the amount of G. $31,667,746, and commercial automobile trucks to the amount of G. $24,827,936.

New Books and Publications

Northcliffe—England's Americanized Journalist

Northcliffe: Britain's Man of Power. By William E. Carson. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. U. S. $2 net.

WITH the possible exception of Lloyd George, who rose to the Premiership through his agency, there is no man in England to-day at once so much reviled and so much admired as Lord Northcliffe. Anathema to the conservative and regarded with uneasy disdain by many of the more liberal-minded, he has become the idol of that large body of citizens whose discontent with the "muddling" of the British Government he first awoke and then capitalized to effect a revolution in national policy. A veritable sword of Damocles hanging over the British leaders, he has exercised more power out of office than most men have wielded in the Cabinet itself. Variously characterized by his countrymen as a sensationalist and crisis-monger and as the savior of the empire, he has overturned Governments, worked reforms, and cast to the winds the traditional sobriety of English newspapers, all with equal effectiveness. If Great Britain has cause to regard him as a thorn in the flesh, she is evidently resigned to suffer him as a necessary evil. Despite jocular suggestions in the American press that England had chosen him to head her war mission to the United States in order to rid herself for a time of his presence as well as to give tangible demonstration to her new allies of the troubles that had beset her, England's King has seen fit to bestow upon him thanks and title.

Admiration of a sort, if not of the kind lavished on his erstwhile chief by the author of this biography, none can deny to Northcliffe, and least of all Americans, whose journalistic methods he has borrowed and gone one better. His career is one to compel the homage that success must always win if for nothing but its audacity. From his boyhood Alfred Harmsworth, born in 1865 in County Dublin, Ireland, the son of an English father and an Irish mother, took to journalism like a duck to water. In his schooldays he edited a magazine for his fellows with such success and enthusiasm that his father, who destined him for his own profession of the law, took alarm, and by way of nipping his son's inclinations in the bud, had him conducted through a much-dilapidated newspaper office. Instead of regarding it as a place of horror, as his parent had hoped, young Alfred found it "ripping," and made his decision then and there to embrace journalism. Obtaining his start as contributor to a young people's magazine, within a year he was assistant editor of a journal for boys and at the age of twenty-three had launched a periodical of his own. *Answers*, as the new venture came to be called, contained editorial paragraphs, short stories, bits of humor, and chit-chat from American papers. After dragging on a precarious existence for some months, it suddenly shot to success as the result of an advertising scheme typical of those that afterward brought enormous circulation to more ambitious Harmsworth journals.

By plastering England with lurid posters promising "a £ a week for life" to any person who sent in on a coupon clipped from the weekly the nearest guess to the amount of money in the Bank of England on a certain date, the editor forced the circulation of his paper in an incredibly short time to 200,000 a week, and within six years after he had started the competition was able to show annual profits of $300,000.

Nothing succeeds like success, and Harmsworth, having made one lucky stroke, advanced on his chosen path by leaps and bounds. His periodicals followed fast upon one another; all of them were brought to the public attention by spectacular methods, and all became powers in the land, making their editor a household name and a millionaire. To-day, thirty years after the founding of *Answers*, the Amalgamated Press, under which title the Harmsworth periodical publications have been organized as a stock company, controls fifty publications and has one of the largest printing establishments in the world, besides maintaining its own ink factories and paper mills.

Remarkable as was Harmsworth's success as a publisher of magazines, it is on his career as owner and editor of daily newspapers that his reputation principally rests. When he was still a mere lad setting out as an independent publisher, the future Lord Northcliffe made to a visiting American journalist two remarks whose amazing self-confidence events have fully justified. "I expect to be in there some day," he said, referring to the Houses of Parliament, "I haven't quite made up may mind whether it will be the Commons or the Lords. I rather think I shall go into the House of Lords, because there will be more scope there." And criticising the building of *The Times* as he passed, he observed on another occasion. "I shall probably own a daily newspaper some day, and may even get *The Times*, but if I do I shall never transform it into a yellow journal. That would be sacrilege, and the British public wouldn't stand it." The British public, initiated into Harmsworth methods by *The Daily Mail* and other Northcliffe journals, trembled when the "Thunderer" passed into his hands, but so far his astuteness in gauging his public has held him true to his early resolution. Even with *The Daily Mail*, the most meteoric of his brilliant successes, a paper that marked a new epoch in British journalism, Northcliffe felt his way cautiously, only after he had disarmed suspicion by its conventional appearance, beginning, as Mr. Carson gently puts it, "to brighten" his paper.

Space forbids further outline of the dramatic career that Mr. Carson has sketched with overflowing praise for its subject, or of the details of a newspaper success that in its main outlines is well known to the American public. Readers who may have forgotten that Lord Northcliffe, a great enthusiast in many ways on the subject of the American press as well as of the American people, once issued an American newspaper for a day as an object lesson for the future, will be interested in the account given by Mr. Carson of this episode in the history of *The World*, while feminists and others are referred, for whatever they may get from it, to the amusing description of the fortunes—or rather misfortunes—of *The Daily Mirror* when it was edited for and by women. Mr. Carson's book, while possessing no literary distinction, and being inclined to fulsome laudation, is nevertheless a readable portrayal of one of the outstanding figures of present-day English life, a person whose influence, whether for good or for ill, has been written large on the recent history of his country.—*From the New York "Evening Post."*

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

August 16, 1918; Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee vs. The American Trading Company; summons to answer.

" 22, " Cause No. 664; In re Estate of Murray S. Frame, deceased; bond of administratrix; oath of administratrix; letters of administration.

" 22, " Cause No. 665; In re Guardianship of Rosamond Frame, a minor; bond of guardian; oath of guardian; letters of guardianship.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: T. Hunt, Colombo; W. A. Cuddy, Bombay; William Rosenthal, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fairchild, San Francisco; G. A. Waddington, Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Drebey, Colombo; Mrs. F. W. Sadlow, Colombo; F. B. Vellani, Bombay; A. M. Damelin, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. I. Dalbourgs, Shanghai; W. A. B. Spoonenbery, Hongkong; B. Markham, Peking; C. H. Miror, Peking; G. R. Howell, Peking; A. V. Rose, Hankow; Alex. Anderson, Hankow; R. R. Rosburgh, Tsingtao; W. H. T. King, Tientsin; P. S. Jameston, Tientsin; S. S. Marshall, Tsingtao; J. E. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Shanghai; A. C. Burn, Hankow; T. Mori; H. S. Mactens, Peking; Miss Warall; J. L. Melebroff, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. J. Nishmura, Tokio; H. Cattin, Penang; A. Meincor, Deli; T. Sjoborg, Egypt; A. R. Horne, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Maugasarian, Chicago; H. Peterson, Hankow; E. Cutforth, Japan; H. P. Spruce; Mrs. A. V. Rose, Japan; L. V. Collings, Kiukiang; C. W. Rosentock, Manila; F. N. Merritt; Behovsky, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. W. Finnie, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Van Lakerveed, Hongkong; Chernetzsky, Japan; D. Grandeng, Vladivostok; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. King, America; A. Obakevitch, Vladivostok; Mrs. J. F. Bromfield, Washington; G. T. Sargent, Hangchow; J. E. Brooks, New York; L. Hagood, Vladivostok; S. L. Winkel, Manila; Mrs. E. Vergara, Tokio; Paul J. Rainey, New York; E. Heller, New York; L. D. Arbuker; M. Lima; Mr. and Mrs. R. Rial; Mr. and Mrs. Akostolf, Russia; A. Grant.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: H. P. Judson, Shanghai; Arthur Warrington, Chengtu; Anton F. Blaum, Chengtu; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Malm, Peking; Mrs. H. Newman; Joseph Th. Monchen, Tsingtau; W. Fitzer, Harbin; S. F. King, Soochow; A. M. Damelin, Tientsin; H. W. Daniels, Nanking; C. F. Cress, Chengchow; Saunner, Chengchow; A. Lend, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Lowe and two children; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Edmonds, Tientsin; M. de Chamberlaine, Cairo; Mr. and Mrs. Vabry and daughter, Cairo; Mr. and Mrs. Hevertaux, Saigon; Madame Moosebauef, Marseille; S. Terriere; H. G. Vurran, Soochow; Sedseloff, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilkinson; L. H. Steward; Mrs. W. C. Sahroeder, Denmark; Miss Sahroeder, Denmark; S. M. Bonlashevitch, London; A. Roboush, London; M. Lisseman; V. S. Clarke; Mr. and Mrs. R. de Jinge; Mr. and Mrs. Salls, Haiphong; Peter Johnson, Manila; Mrs. Lane and Children; Mr. and Mrs. Lernere; F. Fonks, Nagasaki; Julien Cataman, Yokohama; P. Fels, Vladivostok; H. Bornholz, Chinkiang; M. T. Sadikoff; F. Silgaled, Harbin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: C. T. Underhill, Chinwantao; Capt. P. Jeancard, Peking; F. M. Thomson, Tientsin; Tang Kwan Sang, Peking; S. Klubien, Swatow; D. MacLeod, Tientsin; Caillott, Tientsin; E. Alabaster, Hangchow; H. W. Dawson, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Tripp, Tientsin; Mrs. Louneiro, Hangchow; E. Winsnes, Singapore; C. N. Hartwell, Mokanshan; Mr. and Mrs. H. Holden, New York City; Mrs. M. B. Jenkins; G. Stoll, New York City; H. W. Manila; Capt. Domanach; Mr. and Mrs. L. Giles, and child; S. Bernstein, Canada; N. L. Railton; Hongkong; Mrs. Moore, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. E. Guteirrei, Kobe; T. A. Munkwitch; P. P. Mirksch; Mrs. F. J. Chaney; Mr. and Mrs. Boggio, France; J. Chavez; Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Lakeweld.